PRICES GOING UP.

Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co..

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs 135 to Rs.285. Motor Cycles from Rs.1150 to Rs 1756 Quotations on request.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. VIII. NO. 45 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	
24th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
12th "	PLASSY	7,330
22nd "	MALWA	10,46
26th "	NALDERA (b)	15,883
5th Mar.	CALEDONIA (c)	7,825
12th "	DONGOLA	8,572
22nd "	CHINA (d)	7,056
26th "	NARKUNDA	16,952
2nd April	KALYAN	8118
9th "	CALEDONIA (e)	7987
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,572
23rd "	MANTUA	1 ,30
26th "	SICILIA (g)	6,707

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminal voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons
28th Feb	NEURA IA —	9,08[illegible]
1st mid-April	MASHOBRA —	8,200

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
9th Feb.	DILWARA —	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghais.
23rd "	MANTUA —	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Sailing to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Feb.	PURNEA —	Karachi and P'Gul.
4th "	LINGA —	Karachi direct.
7th "	CHAKLA —	Karachi Coasting 9-30a. m.
8th "	KAROA —	East and South Africa via Port Sunder.
21th "	BARODA ..	Mombassa only.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Ferry, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bielefeld	G W Long	4460	17th Feb.	24th Feb.
(a) Kawachi Maru	J. Tuji	5879	18th "	2nd Mar.
(b) Malacca "	M.Tsuruhashi	5373	24th "	2nd "
Tsushima "	Y. Okuno	6746	10th Mar.	23rd "
(b) Tomiura "	J. Wada	3821	17th "	21st "
Tenshin "	M. Kitamura	4021	20th "	2nd Apr.
Delagoa "	A. Kusakari	7148	8th "	3rd "

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.
(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

E. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Morahy Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Atlas Maru.	H. Ueda.	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Kasado Maru.	W. Miura.	10th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Saigon Maru.	T. Watanabe	12th Feb.	25th Feb
Indo Maru.	S. Araf	1st Mar	8th Mar
Ganges Maru.	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	10th Mar

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Captial	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	R. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8 2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4 9

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London ,Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $20,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Swang	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cents. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 997,665
RESERVE FUND .....£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,002,335

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, Kt.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Morahy Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.

MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS

aims settled immediately Numerous testim ials

WANTED: Agent

Apply to:—

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE Co., LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 86,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

NOW VERY FEW

OFFICE ROOMS

AND

GODOWNS

LEFT

To Be Let

IN

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,

APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Apply:

JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.

ROOMS, No. 1 2

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF

HYPNOTIC

Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE

TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK

5% P. A.

Investments mainly in or against Terminable Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,*
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BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Chief Agent*
Bunder Road. Karachi,

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary.
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

[illegible], GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI [illegible]

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, PORTMANTEAU CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.

Proprietors—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.

Managing Proprietor—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS

ESPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.

IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus, Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.

For Price lists, apply to:

The Oriental Industrial Co.

Chemical Works
Manictolla, Calcutta.

Office:
9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.)

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000.. = £ 6,666,64[illegible]
RESERVE FUNDS .. .. .. 42,513,284.. = „ 3,542,77[illegible]
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore, Penang.	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong.	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.;
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Act. Agent.

Hydrometer

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English, German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P ENAD
MANILAL MANSION.
Lamington Road, Bombay. No. 7.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

ASTHMOL

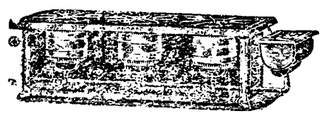
If you are suffering from ASTHMA Consult us at once.

We have a Specific for it which will cure you soon. The result of 20 years' experience of the INDIAN CHEMICAL PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS of Bengal.

Stockists:—
PHILLIPS & CO. LTD
HORNBY ROAD.

Agents:—
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES,
8, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WICKLESS
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES



Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.

(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
(2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
(4) Safest because No Pump.
(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts Longer than Stoves with Wick.

Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
CLUBWALLA & CO.,

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.
A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs 2 4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
JUMA MOSJID, BOMBAY.

The most enjoyable blancmanges

sponges, jellies, and other dinner sweets are those made with Brown and Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.

One of the oldest rules of the firm is that the greatest degree of purity and the highest standard of quality must be maintained at all costs.

Brown & Polson's Patent Corn Flour

is so pre-eminently the best. See that you get it.

Send for cookery book free from Brown & Polson, 6, Beaverell Street, London, England.

"That's splendid. I told you 'Wincarnis' would do you good."

'Wincarnis' affords satisfaction both to those who recommend it and to those who take it. Those who recommend it, *see* the effect—those who take it, *feel* the benefit.

Why 'Wincarnis' gives renewed health to those who are

Weak, Anæmic, Nervous or Run-down.

The unique value of 'Wincarnis' is due to its *four-fold* power in promoting renewed strength and vitality.

Because 'Wincarnis' is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood builder, and a Nerve strengthener—all combined in one rich, delicious, health-giving preparation.

And it is this four-fold power that enables 'Wincarnis' to promote *new* strength, *new* rich, red blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality.

Is it any cause for wonder that the popularity of 'Wincarnis' increases year by year?

Is it at all surprising that over 10,000 Doctors recommend it?

And is it not the best of reasons why you should take 'Wincarnis' if you are Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or Run-down, or striving to regain strength after an exhausting illness?

Don't continue to suffer needlessly. Take advantage of the four-fold power of 'Wincarnis' and thus enjoy the vigorous health which comes from rich, red blood, strong steady nerves, and abundant vitality.

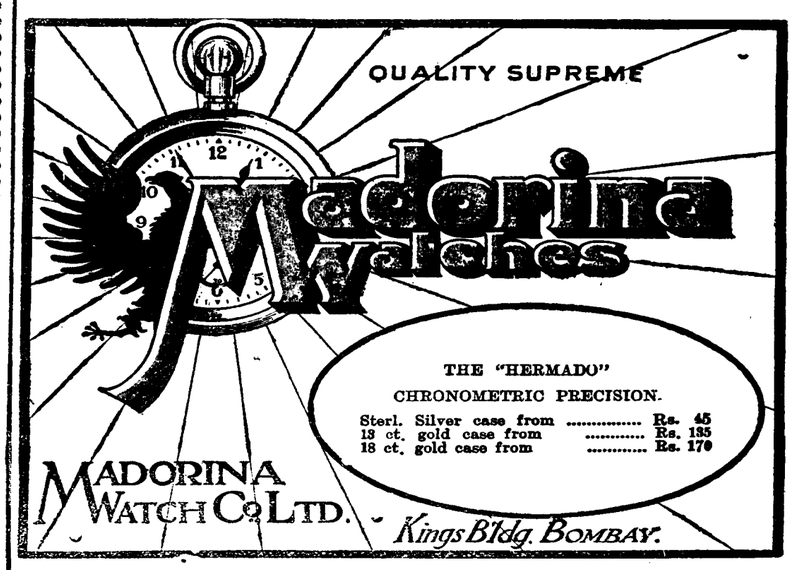
But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis.'

If you want to get well—*shun substitutes.*

WINCARNIS
"The Wine of Life."

Can be obtained of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.
Made in England by
COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

QUALITY SUPREME



THE "HERMADO"
CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.

Sterl. Silver case from ..... Rs. 45
15 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 135
18 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 170

MADORINA WATCH Co. LTD. Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.

The Remedy for Pains

Keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in the house and you need never suffer excruciating pain. At the very first sign apply a little Sloan's to the affected part and the pain quickly vanishes. No rubbing is required. Sloan's penetrates itself and gives quick relief.

A VALUABLE REMEDY

MRS. COLEMAN, 36 Culmore Road, Peckham, S.E., writes:—"I think every household ought to give Sloan's Liniment a trial. It is a valuable remedy for neuralgia, sprains, and colds on the chest. In fact its uses are numerous, and it is a most effective liniment. I take every opportunity of recommending it, having proved its value."

NO RUBBING REQUIRED

Sloan's draws out the pain of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, etc.

Sold by all chemists and bazaars.

Representatives for India:—MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

Sloan's Liniment
"KILLS PAIN"

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Special New Picture
Fox Super Production in 7 Parts

"WOMAN AND THE LAW."

The story of a woman, who for the sake of extreme love for her little son, takes the life of her husband. She was tried in a Court of Law. Was she found guilty? Learn your answer by seeing this film.

THRILLING PLOT!
EXCELLENT STAGING!!
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2), (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Commencing 28 February at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE, E. BANDMAN
will present
The famous Russian Danseuse and Pianists
THAMARA SWIRSKAYA
Assisted by
HARRY EDWARDS.
And the world renowned Violin Virtuoso
MARGOSHA

Prices: Stalls Rs 5 & 4; Dress Circle Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1; Gallery Ans. 8; Boxes from Rs. 36—downwards.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

DUKE'S MILLION DOLLAR GALA WEEK!

Specially for the Duke of Connaught's Visit!
Daily Change of Programme at the
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)
TO-DAY—TUESDAY
"MALE & FEMALE"
A Paramount Artcraft.
MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE
founded on J. M. Barrie's Famous Play "The Admirable Crichton," featuring the celebrated.
GLORIA SWANSON
with Tom Meighan, Lila Lee, and Bebe Daniels.

"MALE & FEMALE"

The Scenes are laid in the luxurious London homes of the Aristocrocy — in a tropical desert island — in Ancient Babylon. The gorgeousness and splendour of the scenes are beyond description— it leaves one speechless!

"MALE & FEMALE"

To-day and To-morrow—Just for these Two Days Only.
To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
present,
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of the Newest Sensible Serial
TRAILED by THREE
featuring
The famous American Star
STUART HOLMES
and beautiful dauntless
MISS FRANKIE MANN

Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
OUR NEXT SERIAL
SILENT AVENGER
featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
MARIE CORELLI WEEK
Daily Change of Programme
From Her Most Popular Works

To-day Tuesday 22nd at 6-30 and 9-45p.m
"THELMA"

To-morrow Wednesday 23rd Feb. at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
"SORROWS OF SATAN"

Thursday 24th
No Cinema Performance

Friday 25th Feb. at 6-30 p.m.
"HOLY ORDERS"

In addition to the above feature productions the following Films will be screened daily:—
The Great Fight
JOE BECKETT
Vs
FRANK MORAN

GARDEN PARTY IN HONOUR OF H. R. H THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT at CALCUTTA.

THE EXCELSIOR
Commencing Saturday 26th February
Commencing Saturday 26th February
EASTERN TOUR Ltd.
present
The Famous
ENGLISH CONCERT PARTY
THE
"WRAGGLE TAGGLES"
In an Original Pot-Pourri of Musical Comediettes, Music and Variety
Direct from their Recent Triumphs at the Leading English Resorts.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
TWO FINAL PERFORMANCES
Thurs. 24th and Fri. 25th at 9-30 p.m.
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
(By arrangement with M. E. Bandman)
Present
"The Dollar Princess"
A Musical Play in 3 Acts.
The Great Success from Daly's Theatre, London.

The Opera produced by
Mr. James McGrath
Specially augmented Orchestra under
Mr. Edward Behr
Plan at Rose & Co.
To-day at 6-30 and 9-45
"MARIE CORELLI'S"
Most popular masterpiece
"THELMA"

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
To-Night
PIRATE GOLD
Episode Seven and Eight
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
HIS ROYAL SLYNESS
featuring
Harold Lloyd and Mildred Davis
two reel comedy

COMING SHORTLY
LEW CODY
in
"The Butterfly Man"
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 (p. m.) daily
Matinees, Saturday and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empire
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.
The Arrival of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught in Bombay
The Scenes at
VICTORIA TERMINUS
SANDHURST BRIDGE
and
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
The Latest CHAPLIN Comedy Hit
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE CURE"
Puts up the slickest bit of fun-making he has yet done
You will Laugh till You Burst.
"THE LION'S PREY"
A Thrilling Production
BY THE CINES & Co. OF ROME.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught's Tour in India
Brief Visit to Agra.
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught's Visit to Rawalpindi
Views depicting Gorgeous MILITARY DISPLAY

The Empress
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
"TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS"
Featuring the Immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for weeks.
10th, 11th and 12th Episodes.

A GALA WEEK!
Specially for the "Duke of Connaught's Visit!
Daily Change of Programme at
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)
To-day—Tuesday.
"KALIA MARDAN"
A Splendid Indian Production
TO-DAY—Just for one day only!
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

DR. BOSE'S COLLEGE OF HOMOEOPATHY.
7/2, HOGALKURI, SIMLA, CALCUTTA.
All lovers of Homoeo: Can easily learn and practice this excellent method of treatment by means of our English books on PRACTICE 2/4 MATIRIA MEDICA 3/8 and obtain college degrees H.M.B., etc., by correspondence Apply for rules to the PRINCIPAL with postage.
R 4695 6935

Every satisfaction Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion, High pressure sterilizer Incubators gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass ware for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."
Telephone: No. 2411

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New address: GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, front entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. Please apply or call for prospectus and enrollment there.
R 2510

MATHERAN HOPE HALL HOTEL.—Undoubtedly the best. Good Food, comfort, etc., assured. Private dining table.
R2225 7970

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SURVEYOR for an Architect's office in Bombay. Apply Box No. 1832, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2518

WANTED.—A TYPIST, having a fair knowledge of account. State lowest salary expected. Apply Box No. 1836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2528

WANTED—An energetic and experienced TYPIST. Apply sharp personally to Messrs. CONTRACTOR KANGA & CO., 31, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 2511

WANTED—A B.A. for a Solicitor's Office to act as personal Assistant. Neat legible and fast handwriting absolutely necessary. Apply Box No. 1831, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R2517

WANTED A SECRETARY for an established insurance Office on a consolidated salary of Rs 150 monthly, Cash security of Rs. 5,000 essential, which will carry interest at 6 per cent. Apply Box No. 1833, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2520

WANTED—An energetic youth to learn the Provision, Patent Medicine and Perfumery business. Good prospects. Typist will be preferred. Apply ABDUL SATTAR & Co., Gomrigar Building Lohar Chawl.
R2523

WANTED—A competent MIDWIFE "Hindu" preferred for a Charitable Dispensary in Lahore. Free lodging, good chance for private practice. State lowest pay required. Apply to Dr. B. S. TULSI, GangaQivas, 29 Lower Mall Lahore.
R2502

WANTED.

WANTED—A NON-COOPERATOR to invest Rs. 10,000 in Gold and Silver transaction to be opened shortly. Profit guaranteed, interest allowed. Apply Box No. 1823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2480

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Puri's Iron chairs, tables nibs, clips for money purses and pocket knives. These are already in great demand. A good line for really live Agents. Apply in the first instance to Box No. 1834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2525

WANTED—SPINNING MACHINERY, complete with 5,000 spindles. Apply with full particulars and price to MANISHANK) S. JOSHI, Virmahal, top floor Parel Bombay.
R5369

WANTED—A secondhand HYDRAULIC BALING PRESS with 12" ram to raise 4'—6" and goods space 6'—6" working pressure 2½ tons per square inch complete with pumps. Write quoting lowest price to Box No. 1825, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R8382

WANTED.—Complete cotton pressing PLANT of Nysmith Type. Apply with full specification and net price to Moreshwar Raoji Akot Berar. MORESHWAR RAOJI Secretary. The New Akot Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company Limited.
C 8377

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invaluable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN.
C 8363

FOR SALE.—A brand new 30 H. P. CHANDLER CAR. Apply GOVINDJI MADHAVJI ANL CO., 6, Hummum Street, Fort.
R2524

ZEISS and other German make Prism BINOCULARS from Rs. 100 and upwards. FOR SALE at PURSHOTAM BANDUJI & CO., 53, Medows Street.
2513

IMITATION JEWELLERY, GLASS BEADS BANGLES, etc. Large Stocks just received. Those interested should apply to Box No. 1830, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2515

SALE—PLOT FOR SALE behind Queen's Road, measuring about 550 square yards, only purchasers need see. Apply to N. M. MOGRE VAIDYA, Karamsey Building, Girgaon Back Road.
2510

PRINTING MACHINERY—Tradles, Cuttings, Numbering, etc., Machines brand new. Moderate prices. PRINTERS' EMPORIUM, 30, Picket Road, Bombay 2.
R 2483

FOR SALE—One MOTOR LORRY, Renault maker in very good condition and running order, complete with Tools, etc. Easy to load, one ton weight. Can be seen at QUEENS VICTORIA MOTOR WORKS, Chaupaty, or see Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Chakla Street.
R2452

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, Hubbuck's Paints, now available at KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Bombay.
R 2468

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R 2429

TO BE LET.

TO SUB-LET—Small but decent OFFICE ROOM, Elphinstone Circle vicinity. Apply to Post Box 374.
R2527

MATHERAN—Hot Season 1921; for bungalows and cottages. Apply sharp to LORD'S STORES, Matheran.
C8322

TO LET—A BLOCK System Building at Connaught Road, Byculla, good light and air, and also a suitable place for motor garage or workshop. Apply at Premises.
R 2484

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay 50-52, Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7889

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort.
7142

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING OFFICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THIS OFFICE will be entirely CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1921, for revomal.

On MONDAY, the 28th February, 1921, the office will be OPENED in the "PRINCE'S DOCK CUSTOM HOUSE."

SHIPPING MASTER.
R2498 Bombay.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, TRAPPERS and REMOUNTS will be held on March 1st 1921, on the premises of Julius Gove's Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Owners wishing to offer any horses, please notify the Office on or before noon of 28th February, 1921.

Horses sold on 5 per cent. Commission and Rs. 3 for entry fees which is to be paid when entering.

Bargains to be had. For further particulars apply Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Bombay, dated 12th February 1921.
C8318

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Conqueror	...5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	.....	15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY AGA KHAN HOKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE BOMBAY AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT will commence on the Bombay Gymkhana maidan on MONDAY, March 7th.

Entries close on MONDAY, 28th February, 1921, and the Draw will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on TUESDAY, 1st March, at 6-30 p.m. All teams entering for the competition are invited to send one representative to the Draw.

ENTRANCE FEE RS. 25 PER TEAM.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay, while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by the Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in his round.

Entries and the fee of twenty-five rupees should be sent in as soon as possible to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 10th February, 1921.
C 8272

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of labour for handling Government coal in Bombay for the period from 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.), on March 15th 1921 after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the Owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post, if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms may be obtained on payment of Rupee one per copy from the office of the Director, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, also any further information in connection with this contract.

5. Cover is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of labour for handling Government Coal."

E. J. HEADLAM, Captain,
For Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 21st February, 1921.
C8393

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.
(Incoporated in England.)
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster London, S.W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday the Bombay Branch of the Society will be closed on that day.
8399

PETROL.

NICE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTORISTS.

PETROL COUPON BOOKS are issued from 2 to 10 gallons per day.
Strike or no Strike.
We guarantee to supply daily.
Apply in person for other particulars to:—

THE MANAGER,
Empress Automobiles,
Near Empress Cinema, Grant Road.
R2473

PHOENIX MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL.

PERFECT TRAINING IN DRIVING MOTOR CARS, Practice on Ford and other English and American Cars.
Special Feature—Ladies coached by a lady driver.
School will open from 1st February, 1921.
For particulars apply to:—

SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents.
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.
Jetha Street, Lamington Road,
Byculla.
C 8110

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for one Multiple Punching Machine capable of punching 4 holes, 3/8 inch in diameter through Mild Steel flat up to 1/4 inch in thickness arranged with pulleys for belt drive. The machine has 12 sets of 4 punches and 3 sets of 4 dies and one set cutting off blades. Purchased from Messrs. Craig and Donald, Ltd., of Glasgow. It is new unpacked and is now advertised for sale as it is not required for the purpose for which it was originally indented. Apply to—

THE STOREKEEPER,
Bhavnagar State Railway,
Bhavnagar Para.
C 8405

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday (on account of inauguration of the New Legislative Council by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th February, 1921.
C 8341

BOMBAY MUNICIPALTY.

TENDERS for the construction of a chawl for Halalkhores at Valpakhady will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be deliver at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKIN,
Special Engineer.
Development Works.
C8388

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate,
7805 Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1921, the following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway.

1 DOWN.

	H.	M.
Neral d.	4	30
Matheran a.	6	30

2 UP.

	H.	M.
Matheran d.	8	0
Neral a.	9	25

3 DOWN.

	H.	M.
Neral d.	10	10
Matheran a.	11	45

4 UP.

	H.	M.
Matheran d.	13	0
Neral a.	14	25

5 DOWN.

	H.	M.
Neral d.	16	20
Matheran a.	17	55

6 UP

	H.	M.
Matheran d.	15	35
Neral a.	17	13

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th February, 1921.
C8390

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN & SILK MILLS, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, 1921, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed as an extraordinary resolution at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of February, 1921, that is to say:—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., and Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, be and they are hereby appointed jointly and severally and without remuneration Liquidators for the purposes of such winding-up with power to either of them to act in the absence of the other.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
The 22nd day of February, 1921.
C 8402

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association, Ltd., are hereby informed that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1921, at the Hall of the Association at 12 noon, (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the minutes of the preceding meeting.

(2) To confirm the following special resolution, adopted at the last meeting:—Addition to the Articles of Association: "Members not paying up their subscription within one month of any new year shall forfeit their right of membership; the Managing Committee will, however, have the power to forego the admission fee for the readmission such members."

(3) To transact any other business that may be brought forward with the permission of the Chairman.

GURDASRAM AGRAWAL,
DULERAI VANECHAND DESAI
Honorary Secretaries.
Marwari Bazar,
Bombay, 15th February, 1921.
R2516

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS VITHALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, 1 Hamam Street Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Pitha Street and Baiba Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5109-5110 and New Survey No. 8995 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Navajbai N. Gurawalla, on or towards the West by the Pitha Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by Bartar Street and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Bhicaji Dadabhoy Mulla and others and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1396, 1716, and Street No. 5-7-3 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1921.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 8411

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED HAJI NOORMAHOMED has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. ABDULHUSSEIN TYEBALI BENGALI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground known as Plot No. 35 on the Sauparibaug estate of the Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Sauparibaug Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 624 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 2589 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward No. 586 (3) and Street No. 3B, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-East by Plot No. 36 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Ramjanalli Salemahomed, on or towards the South-East by a road 26 feet in width, on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 34 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Umersi Goser and on or towards the North-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1921.
(Sd.) MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 8408

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE

WITH reference to the Auction Sale of 150 bales of Zanzibar cloth advertised for sale on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., by Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, at the instance of Messrs. Raghavji Khimji & Co., the Selling Agents of the Union Mills, the Public are hereby informed that our client, Mr. Vanmali Virji, has no concern with the said 150 bales and the auction sale thereof will be on account and at the risk of the said Raghavji Khimji & Co., as the said goods are not of the quality contracted for or in accordance with the sample given by the said Selling Agents and the width of the said cloth is 33½ inches and not 35 inches as mentioned in the contract.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1921.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Vanmali Virji.
C 8404

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAGWANDAS KALIANJI alias BHAGVANDAS KALIANJI KAPADIA, also written BHAGWANDAS KALIANJI KAPADIA, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, in private service for the use and benefit of Vallabhdas Bhagwandas, a minor, and limited to the period of his minority ..... Deceased.

SUNTOKBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Bhagwandas Kalianji of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA
The 15th day of February, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C 8406

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3180 of 1920.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 17th day of November, 1920.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you, in default whereof this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

LAXMIDAS PURSHOTTAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name of Messrs. Dayabhai Laxmidas at the Morarji Gokuldas Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

JETHABHAI KALLIANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name of Messrs. Jethabhai Kallianji at the Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the above-named Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff claims from the defendant Rs. 1,09,050 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein or such other sum as may seem fit to this Hon'ble Court as damages for the breaches of contracts mentioned in the said plaint and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of April, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the afternoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearances on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorneys) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 23rd day of November, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 23rd day of November, 1920.
Messrs. PURSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C 8403

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PROPOSED SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET AND KITCHEN GARDEN LANE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Settna for the purchase of Mr. Settna's valuable property at Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 400 square yards and fronting Shaikh Memon Street, and bounded on the North partly by a Gully and partly by the property of Govind Bhimji, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by Shaikh Memon Street and on the West by the property of the Bombay Cloth Merchant Company. The particulars of the property and the Ground plan and the conditions subject to which the property is offered for sale may be inspected at any time during business hours at the office of the undersigned at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

The offers must be received by the undersigned on or before the 10th day of March, 1921, the latest.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1921.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.
C 8225

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAGANNATH KESHAV DAMLE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 382.80 square yards or thereabouts, which forms a portion of all that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon and also together with a well, situate at Hasali Tank Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,599 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the properties of Madhusudan Damodar and of Wadia, on or towards the South by the public road leading to Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the East by the property of Jagannath Amratrao and on or towards the West partly by the property of Wadia and partly by the property of Maria Esperance Valles, and which said premises along with the premises of Ramkrishna Rowjee Jawle and Maria Esperance Valles, are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 42-42, and New Nos. 3545, 3545, 3557, Old Survey No. 273 and New Survey No. 1431, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G Nos. 4189, 4190 (1), 4190 (2) and Street Nos. 550, 551, 551A, Hasali Tank Road.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 8410

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES WOOLLEN CASHMERE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, at the Auction Sale of 3rd December 1920, Suleman Umar of Ghoghari Mohalla.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Lalchand Ramdayal:—

44 bales cotton Wardha.
The above bales are lying in the godown Seth Kuverji Pitamber at Colaba.

Also by order of Seth Bachhraj Jamnalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Jamnadas.

10 Bales Amraoti cotton.
The above bales are lying in the godown Seth Bachhraj Jamnalal at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 12 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot (Howard and Bullogh Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharocha Mills, Chinchpokly, by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very large lot of Government Clothing consisting of Mosquitto Netting Blankets Pugree cloth Putto cloth and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red, Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
1-3—Lakhshmi Dett's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, Calcutta.

HERON'S ROSE
COLD CREAM
HERON CHEMICAL WORKS.
SIRSAUM BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A Unique Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their Enormous Sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from Martin's Chemical Works, Bombay and Nagpur.

MALAD MALAVNI QUAREE STONE,
Of any sis, kopra, khauki, khadi rubble, bricks, chunam, sand timber and other building materials can be had from.
S. N. KULKARNI & CO.
Turner Road, BANDRA.
7888

FOR
Longlife, Healthy Progeny and Robust Constitution
USE
KAMVIOND PILL.
Price Rs. 10 For a Tin of 40 Pills.
Box No. 1835 Advt. Dept.
"Bombay Chronicle" BOMBAY.

Jackel et cie Ltd.
PARIS (France).
"Jackel Cream"
The best cream for the Hair and Head.)
"Odelux"
(The best preparation for the complexion).
We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply
To
Sole Agents
JASOOJI & SONS,
197/9, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY

Treacher & Co.
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
Wines, Stores, Provisions, Tobacco and General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Best Egyptian Cigarettes,
Rose of Egypt, Isis, Derby, Sultana
Treacher's Heart Labelled Brandy
" Special Liquor Brandy
Paul Ruinart & Co.
Champagne of very High Quality.

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday, July 2, 1899.
ASTHMA CURE.
TO THE EDITOR,
Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitabl man and distributes medicine "gratie." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been rad'cally cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road, Benares City.
Correspondence:—S. M. L.
NOTE.—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.
Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 16th.
To-day's prices

M.G. Bengal Good	4 90
" " Fully Good	5.40
" " Fine	5.65
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" " Fully Good	—
" " Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	6.40
" " " Fully Good	6.90
" " " Fine	7.10
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	—
" " " Fine	—
" Broach Good	7.85
" " " Fully Good	8 05
" " " Fine	8 30
" Scinde, Good	4.78
" " " Fully Good	5 2,
" " Fine	5.53

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.
To-day's price.

Feb.	14·30
Mar.	13 80
Apl.	13.80
May	13·80
June	13 80
July	13.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 16th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb.	8.82
Mar.	8.88
Apl.	8 86
May	9.14
June	9.15
July	9 28
Aug.	9·33
Sep.	9.37
Oct.	9.40
Nov.	9.42
Dec.	9 45
Jan.	9.48

Tone:—Quiet

London, February 19th,

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 1/8
Bar Silver Spot quiet	33 3/4

Tone:—Dawnward Tendency.

New York Feb, 19th

Months.	To-day's prices
Mar	12.90
May	13.45
July	13.90

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 16th,
To-day's prices,

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indians	50
" " Imports	—
Mid American Spot moderate demand	9.37
Egyptain S.G.F. Sakels	17.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time	13.92
New Orleans 10 a.m.	13 77

Mar.	July	14.75
May	Mar.	13 77
July	July	14.26

WHEAT.

London, Feb, 16th,

Karachi Barley Afloat sellers	87
Karachi Afloat sellers	72/6
Wheat Choise White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat paid	75

SHARES.

London, Feb, 16th.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£100
National Bank	£37

SEEDS.

London, Feb, 16th

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Feb. Mar. Nominal	£17 1/4
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Nominal	£15 1/4

Tone of Rapeseed:—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. Mar. Inactive	£19

Tone of Linseed:—

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb. Mar. Nominal	£ 9 1/2
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb, Mar. Nominal	£18 1/4

FOR SLUGGISH LIVER TRY JUST A PINCH IN YOUR TEA EVERY MORNING FOR A WEEK.
Some good common-sense advice by
W. G. EAST
(Cambridge Coach for 30 years.)
Ever have that lazy, listless, "don't care" feeling of constant lassitude, when every move requires special effort and even the brain seems tired, drowsy, and dull? It's your liver. Ever feel bilious, nervous, irritable, "headachy," and various other kinds of "achy"? It's your liver. Ever have dull eyes, yellowish eyeballs, pimply skin, catarrh, coated tongue, offensive breath, insomnia, stomach trouble, heart palpitation, loss of appetite, etc., etc.? It's your liver. Constipation has even been called "the beginning of all disease," because it introduces into the blood, by absorption from the intestines, various disease-causing poisons which could not possibly even remain in the body otherwise. Poisons and impurities, whether you call them toxins, microbes, bacteria, bacilli, uric and stomach acids, or by any other names, are admittedly the primary cause of serious organic and other disease. Without their presence in the system the disease could not exist.
Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, a compound which in its pure state gives you a reproduction of the solvent, eliminative and curative properties found in various famous medicinal spring waters. A pinch of this should be dissolved in your tea, coffee, water, or other drink, and taken every morning. No trace of any bitter, salty, sour, or other taste can possibly be detected. This simple precaution renders ordinary ills impossible, serious diseases improbable, and increases your bodily and mental efficiency, so you at once begin to enjoy life as Nature intends you should.

METALS.

London, Feb, 16th.

English best Selected Copper	75
Standard Copper G. M. B.	72 1/2
Copper Braziers	120—
Yellow Metal	11—
Hard Spelter	21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£33

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb, 16th.

On London at Paris Francs	52 45

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 16th,

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£70 1/8
Victory Bonds 4½	£77 —
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£85 1/4
Consols 2½%	£46 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½%	£37
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	£56 1/2
Government Securities 3%	£48 1/4

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 16th,

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar, April 11 3/4
Tone.—
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Paid 1/2 1/4
Tone:—Quieter after firm.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Cotton— New York Feb, 16th.

To-day's prices.

Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	17,000
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Mar.	13 62
Futures at New York May	14 12
" July	14 45
Spot Cotton at New York	13.10
" " Orleans	13.20
Future at New Orleans Mar,	13.48
" " July	14.00
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	6 11/16
Demand Bills	3.91.37
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	69 1/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

Our markets for forward and ready business are closed to-day.

On Saturday our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady with a moderate demand for High Class quality only. About Rs. 2,000 are reported to have changed hands.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th February 1921,

	Rs.
Cotton	13 818 Bales
Wheat	44,98 Cwts.
Linseed	16 "
Rapeseed	69 "
Gingellyseed	1435 "
Poppyseed	48 "
Groundnuts	12,76 "
Castorseed	1970 "
Rice	2367,60 "
Myrabollams	5·31 "
Cottonseed	10,454 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	6,21 "
Juwar	5,23 "
Masur	Nil.
Barley	1646 "
Bajra	3237 "
Coal	12,36 Tons

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 21.

REPORT.

T. T. on London 1/3-13/16.
D. D. on London 1/3-7/8.
3 M/st D. A. 1/4¼.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 345.
f M/st D. A. Frc. 385.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 190.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 173.
American Cross rate dollars 3.87.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 54.75.
London Silver spot D. 33¾.
London Silver forward D. 33¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 77.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22. 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 67.
4 per cent Termisable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 55.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent Muncipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

SHARE.

The market was closed to-day.

SALVATION ARMY PATENT HANDLOOMS.

Among the many activities of the Salvation Army in this Presidency is the Salvation Army Swadeshi Loom Department. This is situated in that part of Sankli Street, which lies between Ripon Road and Morland Road, Byculla. Right next door to this workshop is the Willingdon Boys' Home, a Salvation Army Reformatory where released juvenile prisoners are also employed. The Army's Patent Auto-Looms are in constant use in this Institution. Khadi, towels and silk are among the varieties of cloth woven successfully by the boys. The Army Looms are in use in all the 18 Industrial schools established by the Army in India and Ceylon, not to speak of those used in the various Criminal Settlements. The Manager has of late been inundated with orders from all parts of India and various parts of the world, including such countries as China, Africa, Australia, Arabia, besides from Ceylon and Burmah.

The loom in its present state of development is considered by experts to be second to none for hand-loom weaving. As all the parts are manufactured on the spot, replacements when necessary will be available.

One of the most interesting functions held at Madras in connection with Sir Robert Baden Powell's visit was the opening of the Indian Scout Village on the Island.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st February, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is unusually high; night temperature is nearly normal except at Multan where it is slightly above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and except at Karachi the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is considerably higher than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is nearly normal except at Mount Abu where it is slightly above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Indore and in excess in Kathiawar. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Dwarka; night temperature is slightly above the average at Dwarka, but below it at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southwest of the division. Humidity is in defect except at Chanda. Day temperature is higher than usual at most stations; night temperature is below normal except at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Belgaum. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual except at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar where it is slightly above the average.

General Remarks.—Trivandrum reports 0.64in. of rain; elsewhere weather has remained dry. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the Peninsula, but dry clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Day temperature is higher than usual in northwest India and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.
India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th February, 1921.
Weather has been dry. Temperature continues high over the greater part of northwest India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 21st FEB. 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Jan. 1st to date.	Departure from Normal since 1st January.	Departure from Normal since 1st November.
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Rajkot	93	60	25	0.00			
Bhavnagar Para	95	69	0	0.47			
Surat	95	73	71	0.07			
Ahmedabad	94	71	55	0			
Deesa	98	68	24	0			
Deesa	90	64	50	0.03			
Indore	91	61	23	0.47			
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	86	48	9	37	1.19		
Saugor	90	58	1.6	0	0 80		
Hoshangabad	91	59	50	0	0.00		
Khandwa	95	55	28	0	0.46		
Akola	97	65	15	0	0 19		
Amraoti	95	57	28	0	0.06		
Nagpur	93	58	35	0	0.39		
Chanda	94	66	50	0	0.08		
Raipur	88	59	52	0	2.20		
KONKAN—							
Bombay	85	66	68	0	0		
Ratnagiri	88	66	84	0	0		
Marmugoa	85	71	6	0.15	0		
Karwar	86	67	0	85	0		
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	95	52	3	19	0		
Ahmednagar	93	55	9	19	0.13		
Poona	93	52	7	40	0		
Sholapur	95	59	1	9	0.02		
Belgaum	92	59	9	37	0		
Aurangabad	92	57	9	48	0.07		
Nizamabad (Indur)	95	54	0	4	0		
Hyderabad	93	58	3	21	0 49		
	93	59	0	55	0 01		
KARNATAK AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore	89	67	2	78	5 77		
Calicut	87	73	5	86	5 0		
Cochin	89	76	0	81	10.26		
Colombo	86	76	0	94	27.02		
SOUTH DECCAN (KARNATAK) AND MYSORE—							
Bangalore	86	65	2	79	1 73		
Hungund	93	62	7	34	0 35		
Vengapur	90	60	7	38	3 10		
Madras	88	72	3	84	15.97		
Bangalore	87	60	8	60	3 56		
Coimbatore	90	70	8	72	11.53		
Trichinopoly	91	66	1	74	27 71		
Negapatam	88	67	2	72	46.40		

News has been received in Calcutta of the death of Mr. Leanington, a partner of Birkyre Brothers and elder brother of Sir Archy Birkmyre.

A leaflet entitled "Appeal to Indian people and leaders by Tarkanath Das of the Friends of Freedom for India (New York) has been proscribed."

Mr. Hasaraja of Nathwan has been elected to the Bihar and Orissa Council on behalf of the non-Mahomedan rural constituency of Shahabad.

A Lahore message of February 19 says:—The Governor has appointed the following non-official members as Council secretaries:—Chaudhri Muhamad Amin to Finance Member, Malik Feroze Khan to Revenue Member, Chaudhri Lall Chand to Education Minister and Sardar Ranbhir Singh to Agriculture Minister.

Final general memorandum on the groundnut crop of 1920-21 issued by the department of statistics shows total area under crop in British India is 19,51,000 acres or an increase of 23 per cent. as compared with last year. Total yield is estimated at 931,000 tons of nuts in shell or increase of 13 per cent. over the last year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21.

S S Horn Shell, Rule, Singapore.
S S Clan Robertson, Moquhart, Glasgow etc.
S S Warla, Holmen, Karachi.
S S Dongola Newby, London.
S S Nirvana, Macdonald, Rangoon.
S S Patella, Gibson, Rangoon.
S S Canadian Conqueron, Webb, New York.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21.

S S Karachi, Burd, Alleppy etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kamachi Maru, for Kobe etc.
Steamer Dongola for London, etc.
Steamer Sultania for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Cooyanna for Persian Gulf.

S S Horn Shell:—The steamer Horn Shell, 1507 tons, Captain E H Rule, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Singapore, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Clan Robertson:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson 3103 tons, Captain P. Moqulaart arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow vi aCap Town, with a cargo of coal.

S S Warla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warla, 1341 tons, Captain S. R. Holman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Dongola, 4741 tons, Captain C R A Newby, arrived in harbour yesterday from London etc, with the outward mails of the 4th inst, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nirvana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nirvana, 3768 tons, Captain D G. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Patella:—The steamer Patella, 3501 tons, Captain E H Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Canadian Conqueror:—The steamer Canadian Conqueror, 3335 tons, Captain H. E. Webb arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 21.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 335 cwt. khismiss, Forbes F. Campbell and Co.; 460 cwt. myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—85 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Nuralia for London:—3 ton stoves, N. Billimoria and Co.; 3 cwt. hoops, N. Billimoria and Co.; 12 bales woollen and cotton carpets, A. Laduck and Co.

S S Nuralia for Antwerp:—1163 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 3000 cwt rapeseed, Louis Dreius; 5323 cwt. rapeseed Sunday and Co.; 110 cwt. cotton, Patel Bros.; 550 cwt cotton, N M K Kaisha; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 825 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Nuralia for Hamburg:—157 cwt. gum, P. Cooverjee and Co.

S S Dongala for London:—250 tons, banserte Shaw Wallace and Co.

S S Weissenfelds for Genoa:—1200 tons; manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Hatimaru for Genoa:—452 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Vechtchyk for Antwerp:—1000 tons, manganese ore; Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Vechtdyk for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton B. Meyer and Co.; 110 bales cotton; N. Rajaram; 110 bales cotton Killachand Devchand.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton Gosho K. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 530 bales cotton I. S Thakar and Co.; 4998 cwt. teelseed, Ralli Bros. 275 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 1000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Bielefeld for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee; 500 bales cotton, N M K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

S S Bielefeld for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama K. Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton Toy oM. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—410 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha; 25 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru:—Osaka:—200 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co.; 35 bales cotton Gosho K. Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Atlas Maru for Hongkong:—250 cwt. gum alibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

S S Saigon Maru for Tokio:—10 cwt ivory P K N Meania.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 1 bales cotton Gosho K. Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Yakohama:—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Karachi Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Yussa C Trading 361 bales cotton; C. Bomanjee.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 21.

S S Gurna from Bassein. Agents M M. and Co.:—92733 bags rice.

S S Itaura from Calcutta. Agents:—M. M. and Co.:—7300 tons coal 3 bags harness.

S S Toyomaru from Calcutta. Agent:—Killick Nixon and Co.:—4040 tons coal.

S S Khosrou from Jedda. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co.

17 cases 1 bags specie, 30 bundles ostakhadas; 9 bundles broken nictal; 2 bundles, balsonwood.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4 Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4
Zangi Dry Compressed Tablets per dozen Blue As 2, Red, Green or Purple, As 3
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent Iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.
The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

A BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS	Rs. 11,63,00,000.
FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE	
I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,000
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc.	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms	" 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs. 11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders	" 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director

Build up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it"—Lancet
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WASHINGTON CONVENTION

RATIFIED BY COUNCIL OF STATE.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

Mr. Muddiman presided when the Council of State punctually met at 11 this morning. Onl six interpellations were asked at the question time. Replying to Mr. Bhurgri, Sir William Vincent said that the question of redistribution of portfolios in the Executive Council of the Governor-General concerned the personal decision of the Viceroy and the issue of final orders on the subject was, therefore, deferred till Lord Reading's arrival in India.

The President then announced the dates of the Council meetings in March and those on which balloting of non-official resolutions would take place. The Council would dispose of official business on the 28th March and if necessary on the 29th. Sir George Barnes then announced that at the meeting of the Council on the 28th of this month, bills to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and Court Fees Act would be referred to a joint committee of both the houses, and the following bills would probably be taken into consideration and passed:—(1) Bill to amend Civil Procedure Code, (2) Bill to facilitate the enforcement of maintenance orders in British India made in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions and *vice versa*, and (3) Bill to amend the Tea Cess Act. The following bills would be introduced:—(1) Bill to incorporate the board of trustees appointed for enemy mission property and (2) Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act 1894

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

The President then announced the receipt of a notice of a motion by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri to move for the adjournment of the house with a view to securing representation of Indian and Mahomedan opinion and the Near East Peace Conference, regarding Khilafat and other cognate matters. Necessary support was given to Mr. Bhurgri to make this motion and the President intimated that his would be discussed at 4 in the afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee moved the first of the seven resolutions on International Labour Conference. Exactly the same resolutions were moved on Saturday last by Sir Thomas Holland in the Legislative Assemly. Mr. Chatterjee moved that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council (a) that he should ratify the draft convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings adopted by the general conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened at Washington on the 29th of October 1919, (b) that steps should be taken to introduce in the Indian legislature the legislation necessary to give effect to this convention as applied to British India by Article 10 thereof. The mover followed almost the same lines of argument as those taken up by Sir Thomas Holland, the day before yesterday. He said that the International labour organisation was a part of the League of Nations, although a good deal of controversy existed concerning the utility of the League. He believed there were no two opinions as regards the success attending the Labour Organisation which had two branches one International Labour Office which was the governing body and secondly, the General Conference. India was not represented in the former branch but was represented at the general conference.

At the first meeting of this Conference at Washington, twelve conventions and recommendations were adopted of which only seven were before the Council for ratification. As for the remaining five, the first concerned with the employment of women before and after child-birth. This matter, from the point of view of India was entirely novel, and so Government had asked permission of the Conference to submit its view on this subject at the next general meeting. The second related to the employment of women and young persons during nights. Indian law on this subject was already liberal and they could persuade the Conference to accept the view that this proposal was already covered by the Indian Law. The fourth referred to the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. The Government had already prohibited the use of such phosphorus and the fifth suggested the same sort of treatment to foreign workers as to its own workers. Foreign labourers in India already enjoyed that privilege. Finally, the mover said the recommendation of the Labour Conference to give the maximum of sixty hours week did not debar Indian legislature to further reduce this limit, when a Bill for the amendment of the Indian Factories Act came up for discussion. Concluding Mr. Chatterjee said that the adoption of his motion would strengthen the mutual relationship between State, employers, and workers.

Mr. Holberton, Sir D. Wacha, Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. L. S. Mehta Mr. Bhurgri and Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the motion. Sir M. Dadabhoy asking for a definite assurance from Government said that no further reduction of working hours would be contemplated in future. Messrs. Froom, Kale and Seddon also supported. Mr. Seddon pointed out that no good would come out of labourers unless they were provided with a decent living. Messrs. R. B. Naidu and Khaparde also supported, the latter pointing out to Sir M. Dadabhoy that he intended to move when the opportunity arose for eight hours a day. Mr. Sastry moved for closure which after having been put, was agreed to. The original motion was put and unanimously carried.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Mr. Chatterjee then moved that the Governor-General in Council should ratify the Convention concerning the unemployment and take steps to create regular public employment agencies, in so far as they might be necessary to facilitate migration of Labour, and that such agencies should be provided with Advisory Boards representative of employers and workers. He said that it was not possible to bring before the Washington Conference, the Indian view on unemployment as the Conference was pre-occupied with many other problems. Equalisation of supply and demand was desirable in the interests of all countries and the Government of India was, therefore, considering the desirability of creating regular public employment agencies to meet the difficulty of labour depression.

Sir Alexander Murray and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta supported the motion.

Mr. Hammond said that the fear of unemployment did not exist so much in India as in England. He did not think that any number of employment agencies in India would bring down the number of the unemployed. That was his experience.

Sir Dinsha Wacha pointed out that employees had not got any grasp of labour problems, and it was therefore futile to suggest the appointment of advisory boards. There was scarcity of labour in many parts of India, more especially, in Bombay. He sympathised with the resolution, but he could not support it in toto.

Mr. C. N. Seddon observed that there were many doubts as regards employment of agencies, and no bureaucratic institutions of this sort could be of any use unless they knew fully what real purpose they would serve.

Lala Sukhbir Singh opposed the motion from the agriculturist point of view, as in his opinion no government agency should be appointed to recruit labour. Mr. Holberton suggested an amendment to the effect that there should be investigation of this question of labour agencies and no steps should be taken unless investigation proved necessity for it.

Mr. Kale thought that there was no reason to be alarmed at what was called the bureaucratic nature of agencies as there was necessity for some organisation.

Mr. Ramabadhre Naidu also opposed the motion from the agriculturist point of view.

Mr. Chatterjee, replying to the debate, thought Mr. Hammond drew the red herring over the whole discussion by bringing in the state of labour in England. If they were to have industrial development in India they must find labourers. There was no reason why public employment agencies should not provide agricultural labourers with facilities for migration to areas where labour was wanted. He also replied to the other arguments raised in the course of the debate by Sir Dinsha Wacha and Mr. Holberton and pointed out that both need not labour under any misapprehension as regards either the utility or the propriety of starting such agencies. Mr. Holberton's amendment was put to the vote and lost, sixteen voting for and twenty against it. The resolution was then put and carried, the majority voting for it by the show of hands.

Mr. Chatterjee then moved a resolution on unemployment question to the effect that the Governor-General should examine it with a view to determine to what extent it was desirable to give effect to it.

Mr. Marcair supported and said that it was a very wise recommendation. The resolution was carried.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1898.

Sir William Vincent moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Proceedure 1898, and the Courts Fees Act 1870. He said that this Bill had a chequered history. It was introduced by his predecessor in the Legislative Council in March 1914, and was referred to a small committee with a strong legal representation. This committee of competent lawyers submitted a report and the Bill, as revised by the committee, was introduced in Septembr 1917, but further consideration was postponed until after the war. In the meantime further amendments were suggested to Government of India. The present Bill, therefore, incorporated these minor amendments. In the Bill, as originally framed on the report of the committee, the reasons for these amendments were fully explained in the statement of objects and reasons. The Bill was designed to remedy the defects found to exist in the Code, but these modifications really involved no new principle and was not capable of condensed explanation. The Criminal Procedure Code had been a feature of the British Administration in India. Twenty-two years had passed since the last revision to the Code took place. It was now time to examine it again. He could say that, leaving some criticism that was inevitable, the general consensus of opinion was in favour of the amendment. He proposed, after introduction, to move for the Bill to be considered by the Joint Committee of both houses, but he wanted to make it clear that the Bill involved no new principles of substantial importance. Leave having been given, the Hon. Member introduced the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Monerieff Smith then laid on the table the Bill to amend the Indian Tea Cess Act 1903 which was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 19th February.

M. C. C. v. NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

SYDNEY, Feb. 21.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 21.

On the resumption of play to-day, New South Wales were all dismissed for 447 while the M. C. C., at the close of play, had scored 220 for 3 wickets.

"SUICIDAL FOREIGN POLICY."

WORLD'S GLOOMY TRADE PROSPECTS.

JOINT LABOUR MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 21.

The Trade Union Congress of the Labour Party has issued a joint manifesto ascribing the present depression and unemployment to the impoverished state of Europe which is largely due to "the Suicidal Foreign policy." The manifesto contends that the Peace Treaties completed the ruin which the war began and especially criticises the indemnities which will further reduce Germany's capacity to consume our goods, meanwhile swamping the world's markets with virtually prison-made goods. It expresses the opinion that it is unthinkable that Europe can exist as an armed camp for forty-two years but considers, nevertheless, that the damage to France, which is more urgent than any British claim, should immediately be made good preferably with German materials.

QUESTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

LABOUR AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 21.

The House of Commons has rejected th Labour movement to the Address with regard to unemployment after the speech by Mr. Lloyd George, who declared that Britain had never had a period of great unemployment with less distress thanks to th Unemployment Act, and forty millions sterling, which the Government was spending this year would relieve the ex-service men. He appealed to Labour to cooperat with the Government and abandon the Trade Union obstruction. He urged the bankers to accept their share of abnormal risks in financing trade.

RESULT OF CUP ASSOC. TIES—THIRD ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. midnight Feb. 21.

The result of the Association Cup Third Round is as follows:—Plymouth drew with Chelsea 0—0 Preston beat Luton 3—2. Tottenham Hotspurs beat Southend 4—1, Everton beat Newcastle 3—0. Hull beat Burnley 3—0. Cardiff beat Southampton 1—0. Aston Villa beat Huddersfield 2—0. Wolverhampton beat Fulham 1—0.

MR. CHURCHILL'S EGYPTIAN POLICY,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 22.

The "Daily Express" states that Lord Milner's policy for Egypt will be opposed by Mr. Churchill, who supported a Conservative policy.

CABLE ITEM.

The death is announced of Sir Warren Hastings D'Oyly, late of the Indian Civil Service.

Armed men attacked a train, which was proceeding from Foynes to Limerick at the Ballingrane Junction, and a woman passenger was injured.

Four armed men kidnapped Mrs. Lindsay, widow of the land-owner of Coachford, County Cork, and her chauffeur.

In the Final of Waterloo Cup, to-day, "Shortcoming" beat "Jassonia." Betting was 11 to 8 on the winner.

Rochford, one of the accused at the Third Courtmartial in connection with the massacre of officers on November 21st, has been acquitted. Moran's sentence will be promulgated later.

The "Daily Telegraph" Montreal correspondent states that the authorities in Toronto have confiscated large quantities of Anti-British Propaganda literature, which was sent to an addressee in Toronto by the Young India League in New York.

The King has conferred the honorary rank of Major upon Nawab Malik Khuda Baksh Khan Tiwana in recognition of his distinguished services rendered during the war.

Doctor Addison speaking at Exeter denied that the Ministry of Health had sent a specialist to Geneva to investigate Spahlinger's serum of the cure for consumption. He added that he had already carefully inquired about the alleged cure and in order not to raise unfounded hopes he must state that much further investigation is necessary.

Amsterdam financiers and the Government are considering the appointment of a special committee to study the question of establishing a separate currency in the East India Colonies. M. Vissering president of the Netherlands Bank advocates the creation of an East Indian rupee for the colonies.

Official & Personal.

Mr. Vasudeo V. Dastane, pleader, Bhusawal, has suspended his practice.

Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole is a candidate for election to the Deputy President ship of the Bombay Legislative Council, which takes place to-morrow.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. Charles Maurice Baker, C.I.E., I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, in place of Mr. Rieu.

LATEST CABLES

REVISIONS OF TREATY OF SEVRES.

BRITAIN'S HOSITALE ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 21.

Paris.—Addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, M. Briand stated that Britain had given it to understand that she did not intend to revise the Treaty of Sevres. The French Parliament would be unable to ratify the Treaty of Sevres as long as Constantine reigned in Athens. He said by way of compromise on the subject of the Treaty of Sevres, Britain had suggested summoning the Greeks and Turks to London indicating that if the Constantinople Government was the Government *de jure*, the Angora Government was Government *de facto* just as Constantine exercises power in Athens. M. Briand added that as he was most anxious to come into touch with the Angora Government he had accepted this compromise.

M. Briand concluded by saying that the question of ownership of the holy places was discussed at the Paris Conference, where he had been obliged to point out that there was also the question of property in the buildings of the Holy Places, which had not been made over to any one but of which France intended to maintain the moral proprietorship.

MESOPOTAMIAN EXPENDITURE.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 22.

Commenting upon Mr. Bonar Law replies in the House of Commons with regard to the Mesopotamian Mandate, the "Daily Telegraph" points out that his statement, that when the House of Commons authorised Government to accept the mandate it made itself responsible for the expenditure which would be incurred, introduces a new and very doubtful principle into British Constitutional practice. The House of Commons, the paper declares, is entitled to know the amount of money necessitated by the mandate and how it is to be expended otherwise the Council of League of Nations may charge the taxpayers of Britain with a burden much heavier than they may feel disposed to bear.

THE MILNER REPORT.

ACUTE DIVERGENCES OF OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Feb. 22.

Opinion on the Milner report is divided. While the "Daily Chronicle" declares that the proposals are generous without being dangerous, the "Morning Post" denounces the recommendations and says that the course recommended would involve the gravest peril to the key of the strategic position of the British Empire. The Journal declares that it is highly improper that a scheme fraught with consequences affecting the whole Empire should be formulated by a Mission, which does not include representatives of the self-governing Dominions. The people of Britain will undoubtedly reject this amazing proposal that we should continue to hold Egypt on sufferance and leave the security of the main route to India dependent upon the interpretation of a Treaty.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD READING.

ASSEMBLAGE OF LEGAL LUMINARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17
Recd. midnight Feb. 21.

The Lord Chancellor will preside at the farewell dinner to Lord Reading which is to be given by the Bench, Bar, and the Middle Temple on March 15th. It is anticipated that all the Judges will be present and a number of most prominent King's Counsels have already intimated their attendance.

WANDSWORTH ARSON PLOT.

SINN FEINERS ACQUITTED OF MURDER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17
Recd. midnight Feb 21.

All accused in connection with the Sinn Fein arson plot at Wandsworth on January 16th have been acquitted on the charge of murder, but O'Sullivan and Moran have been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude each and Kendy to four years on other charges.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. midnight Feb. 21.

Reuter learns from official quarters that the new Persian Cabinet has been constituted in which Eliphdarazam is Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and Mohtachim-os-saltaneth, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PAYMENT OF GERMAN REPARATIONS.

METHOD TO BE ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. midnight Feb. 21.

Rome.—At a Ministerial Conference on German Separations Signor Damelio one of the Italian delegates to the Reparations Conference stated that Germany during the first years would pay 75 per cent. in goods and 25 per cent. in cash and would gradually increase her cash payments until all her payments were in cash.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

VON SIMONS ON PENALTIES FOR ENFORCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 22.

Darmstadt.—At a conference with the Hessian Government, Von Simons emphasised that the failure of the London Conference woul not mean immediate enforcement of penalties against Germany, which could only be enforced when Germany rejected the demands of the Reparations Commission, with whom according to the Peace Treaty the decision lay. He therefore urged Germans strongly to support Government's refusal.

THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

U. S. SEMI-OFFICIAL DELEGATION'S WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 22.

Paris.—The American semi-official Delegation has withdrawn from the Reparations Commission. In the note to this effect the American Government declares that the decision was taken only after long hesitation and careful examination of the question. It points out that as the United States has not ratified the Peace Treaty, its representation on the Commission is anomalous and as the American Government has not collaborated with the Allies in drawing up the plans for the modification of the Treaty, it is useless for her to maintain even semi-official representatives on the Commission which will carry out the plans.

GERMAN EXPORT OF WAR MATERIAL.

ARGENTINE REFUSE ALLIES' DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 22.

Buenos Aires.—The Arkentine Republic has refused the Allies' request for her to take measures to prevent Germany from exporting war materials to the Argentine as contrary to the Treaty of Versailles, on the ground that the Argentine is not concerned with the stipulations contained in a treaty between other nations.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE HENRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 22

While hunting with the South Berks, Prince Henry was thrown from his horse and kicked on the head. He was taken to Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot and his wound was stitched. He has now recovered.

ATTEMPT TO FORCE UP COTTON PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 22.

Cairo.—The Co-operative Syndicate which was formed last month for the purpose of holding two million cantars of cotton with the assistance of the banks has now approached the Premier, in order to urge Government to buy two million cantars so as to force up prices.

BRITISH TRADE SITUATION.

MR. KELLAWAY'S OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Feb. 22.

An optimistic view of British Trade was taken by Mr. Kellaway in a speech at Luton. He said that the reports which he had received showed that the tide was turning particularly with regard to Inter-Imperial outlook. The prospects of Inter-Imperial trade were more promising than prospects anywhere else in the world, the Australian market had been closed for some months, but there were indications that that would soon be changed. The same applied to Canada and South Africa. It was impossible, he said, to speak so confidently with regard to India, but there were also indications that trade with India would improve.

Mr. Kellaway declared that one reason why we lost markets was our high cost of production making competition impossible. That was not due to high wages but to the fact that we did no get a fair return for high wages. Britain had lost contracts worth ten millions sterling because exporters and merchants were not able to give a definite date for deliveries owing to strikers and threatened strikes.

SUGAR TO BE DECONTROLLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. midnight Feb. 21.

The Fooc Controller announces that sugar will be decontrolled on February 28th.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Straits Settlement, China and Japan per the "Thongwa" close at 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.

Their Excellencies reception at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught 9-45 p.m.

Boy Scouts' Rally, Gymkhana Maidan: Inspection by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 10 am.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

A Ball at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H the Duke of Connaught, 9-45 p.m.

Inauguration of the Legislative Council by the Duke, Town Hall, 12 noon.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

Deputation of Poona Gayan Samaj to wait on H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught Government House, 6-45 p.m.

Garden Party, by President of the Bombay Municipality, to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, at Malabar Hill Gardens 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar L. Marquis, etc. per the "Karapara" close at 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

Urgent meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, the Union rooms, 7-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, B. P. Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.

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Dometic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

LALLJEE—Mrs. Mahomed Hajeebhoy Lalljee died Monday evening at 7 p.m. at No. 12 Cuffe Parade funeral 9-30 a.m. to-day (Tuesday).

BHIMJI—Mr. M. D. Bhimji, Bonesetter, of Messrs. Bhimji Bros., Bonesetter, Alice Building, Fort, Hornby Road, died yesterday (Monday). Funeral to take place to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

REQUIEM MASS.

Wednesday, the 23rd instant, being the first Anniversary of the late John Casmir Vas, there will be a Solemn High Mass, at 7-15 a.m., (S.T.), at the Rosary Church, Mazagon, for the repose of his soul. R. I. P. Relations and friends kindly accept this the only intimation.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The mail steamer Kaisar-i-Hind which left Bombay on the 5th instant arrived Marseilles on Sunday the 20th instant.

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha and the Gujarati Utsav Mandal a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, at Vandrawan's Chawl, when the Gujarati Poet Lalitji will sing The Spring and explain it. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

MEETING OF KANARITES.

A meeting of Kanarites residing in Bombay will be held to-day in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 8-45 p.m. (Standard Time) to devise ways and means to carry on active political work in that district. Mr. R. S. Padbidri will preside. Seats will be reserved for ladies. All Kanara N. C. O. students are requested to be present.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union, a public lecture will be delivered by Maulana Mahomed Ali on the "Present Situation" to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Haji Mia Jitekar's Wadi Thakurdwar.

DADAR NATIONAL ASOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Dadar National Association and the Dadar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Dadar Kirtiker's Wadi, near the Station, to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Maulana Shaukat Ali, Lala Shankerlal (Delhi), Lala Shankerlal (Allahabad), Hakin Ajmal Khan and others, will speak on "Non-Cooperation."

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Those desirous of joining the classes are requested to register their names with the instructors. Rules regarding the classes can be had at each centre during working hours.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

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MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union, A PUBLIC LECTURE, will be delivered by Maulana MAHOMED ALLI on the "PRESENT SITUATION," TO-DAY, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Haji Mia Jitekar's Wadi, Thakurdwar.

All are cordially invited to attend.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 22, 1921.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

The invitation given to a number of Indian Muslims to be present in the quality of representatives at the coming Conference in London, at which a question which concerns the Muslims far more nearly than it does any other body of British subjects is to be discussed, is a step in the right direction, and is recognised as such. Some of the delegates or representatives—it is a little difficult to know how to designate them with precision since they owe their position to the Government's invitation, not the people's choice—are men whom we should not ourselves have chosen; but their personality does not seem to us to matter very much since the strength and unanimity of the great mass of Indian feeling on the subjects which the Conference is summoned to discuss will be sufficient to keep them straight. We have no fear in that direction. Our fear is that the Indian Muslim Delegates may prove to have been merely invited to witness another outburst of ignorant fanaticism against Islam, another exhibition of the preference of the British Government for foreigners who happen to be "Christian" over British subjects who are Muslim. Such an event would make things worse instead of better.

We cannot forget that the Khilafat Delegation was encouraged to proceed to London a year ago, for a similar purpose; nor are we ever likely to forget the treatment which they met with. The truth is that, without the absolute and unreserved support of the Government of India and the India Office the Muslims of the British Empire stand no chance against the wealth, enforced by ties of camaraderie with English statesmen and financiers and ecclesiastical flirtation with English prelates and political pietists, which foreigners like Venizelos and the Armenian propagandists wield. We will cite but one little incident: While the Khilafat Delegation was in London, they happened to learn that the Armenian patriarch had had an interview with the King, having been presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to a private audience when he stated his views upon the Turkish Question. Hearing this, the Delegation petitioned the India Office for an audience, that they, as British subjects, might lay the Muslim case before His Majesty. They could not get an audience; though, if the India Office had supported their demand a little strongly they should have had no difficulty in obtaining one. Muslims—Indians generally—are tremendously handicapped among the peoples of the Empire, not to speak again of foreigners, by the fact that the only Power they have behind them—the Government of their country—is more subservient to the wishes of the ruling clique in England than it is representative of Indian feeling. Even when it supports the demands of the latter, with a certain measure of conviction, the support cannot by any means be called whole-hearted. This half-hearted attitude of India in the counsels of the Empire has militated not only against the people of India; it has militated against the Government itself; so much so that an Indian who is in a position to estimate the various factors in the situation at the London Conference tells us: "The Government of India has no weight."

The reason why it has no weight is obvious. The weight is there, but it has never made it felt. The Government of Australia has weight; the Government of Canada has weight; the Governments of South Africa and New Zealand have weight. Why? Because they are whole-hearted in enforcing the demands of the people of those countries; because they have not hesitated on occasions to make the whole weight of those countries in the Empire felt by England's rulers; because they have openly or tacitly threatened separation from the Empire: that is the unvarnished truth. The Government of India, on the other hand, has been too much "the humble servant to command" of any Government that ruled in England. That is why it has had no weight to influence the counsels of the Empire even where the peace and welfare of the British Empire were at stake. If the Government of India would put forth the strength of India, make its whole weight felt; threatening—say, for instance—the immediate withdrawal of the Indian troops from every theatre of war, the effect would, we believe, be instantaneous and electrical. That is what we mean by whole-hearted support; and that is what "Dominion Status" really means. Let the Government of India try it just this once, and they will have done more for lasting peace and for the honour of the British name than "the gang of political crooks" (to quote the late Lord Welby) at present ruling Europe can possibly do without some such reminder that the honour of the British name survives in India and has force behind it.

STATISTICAL JUGGLING.

Some misanthrope has said that speech was invented by man to conceal the truth. He might also have said that statistics have been invented by man to mislead his fellowmen. At least, in the hands of some officials in India, they suggest conclusions which are totally at variance with facts. The fault, of course, is not with the statistics themselves, but with those who juggle with them. The Director of Information, Bengal, seems to be a past-master in this art of juggling with statistics. He is using them as the Devil is said to use Scripture. Here is a precious bit of "information" which he has thought fit to inflict on the Press in Bengal:—

For lack of authentid figures and by reason of the bold assertion of propagandist agitators it has grown to be accepted that India is a land poor in livestock and that its cattle have suffered severe depletion during the years of the war. The first quinquennial census undertaken by the Department of Statistics during the cold weather of 1919-20 not only contradicts this allegation but demonstrates that India is the wealthiest country in the world in its possession of bovine cattle. According to the census returns India owns 145,922,000 cattle, whereas the next most important cattle-rearing country, the United States, possesses only 67,866,000 head. The Argentine has 27,050,000, Germany 17,227,000, France 13,315,000, the United Kingdom 12,311,000, Australia 11,040,000, Canada 10,051,000, and New Zealand 2,888,000 head of oxen after the war. The percentage of change between the pre-war year of 1913-14 and the year under observation, 1919-20, varies from 53.8 per cent. increase in the case of Canada to 51.4 decrease in the case of Belgium. The Argentine increased only 4.6 per cent. while the United Kingdom added 1 per cent. to its total. The estimated number of bovine cattle in India for 1913-14 was 143,179,000, while the census returns for 1919-20 revealed the possession of 145,922,000 oxen. There was therefore an increase of 2 per cent. as compared with the pre-war year.

While we are prepared blindly to accept the correctness of the various statistics of cattle-wealth quoted by the Director, not all the Nabobs of the Information Bureaus in the country would be able to induce us to swallow the rubbish about India being "the wealthiest country in the world in its possession of bovine cattle." How does one assay the wealth of any country? And in comparing it with that of any other country does one go merely by the totals, without any reference to the requirements of each of the countries compared? According to this Director, India is wealthier than either Argentina or the United States, because the total number of cattle in this country is greater than the number in either Argentina or the United States. But does he know the relative proportions of the population of these three countries? India, with a population of 315 millions is possessed of 145 millions of cattle, while Argentina with a population of only 7 millions possesses 27 millions and the United States with 92 millions of people has 67 millions of cattle. That is to say, we in India have .46 cattle per head of the population while Argentina has 3 and the States .66 per head. Does this show that India is wealthier in cattle than the other two countries? The number of cattle per head in the United Kingdom, France and Germany work out at .27, .33 and .26 respectively. From this proportion, some may be inclined to conclude that India is at least richer than these countries proportionately to their population, but even here we have to remember that the latter two countries are essentially manufacturing ones, while India is almost wholly agricultural and, therefore, requires a proportionately greater number of cattle. Looking to all the varied needs of India, it is thus plain that she is in point of essential cattle-wealth, far below most of the countries of the world named by the gentleman presiding over the Bureau of Information in Bengal.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Churchill Installed.

Mr. Churchill has installed himself in the Colonial Office with characteristic beoming of himself. The "Westminster Gazette" which rightly reiterates its doubts as to Mr. Churchill's fitness for the Colonial Office, is driven to confess that he has begun well with his speech he made on Saturday while presiding at the dinner in honour of Lord Reading, and his reference to South Africa containing the hint that he has not altogether forgotten his Liberalism. Mr. Churchill is, however, reckoning without his host at a loss for high-sounding platitudes. So far as the Dominions are concerned, he has, of course, no other alternative but to bow to the inevitable. His declaration, therefore, that the Dominions would share with the Mother Country the responsibility of dealing with great dominion questions of foreign and military policy is superfluous. For that is a settled fact, as Lord Milner made clear months ago. There is, however, considerable interest to be attached to Mr. Churchill's statement that "the same principle might be found to have its usefulness in relation to parts of the Empire as far apart and as widely different as Ireland and Egypt." Mr. Churchill spoke of "the few years" during which "the present difficulties" of the British in Ireland and Egypt "would have greatly diminished." This shows that Mr. Churchill has not yet fully grasped the reality of the situation in these countries, whose demands must be satisfied now and immediately; and they can be satisfied without jeopardising the legitimate political and economic interests of Britain. And only when Mr. Churchill recognises this and acts up to the recognition, will he be said to have brought "the courage and inspiration with which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman secured a loyal Colony for the Empire."

Middle East and India.

Mr. Churchill foreshadows the reduction of British commitments in the Middle East. But he tenaciously sticks to the "mandates." It is only when Britain renounces her economic-imperialistic ambitions and lets the Arabs manage their own affairs that there can be any real possibility of reduction in her commitments. India is vitally interested in Britain's "mandates" for it is her soldiers who are asked to take the main responsibility in holding them. Their expenses while outside India may be paid by Britain, but India has to incur the expenditure of training them and of raising additional troops to replace them. She, therefore, is entitled to say whether the lives of her soldiers should be placed at the mercy of British imperialistic statesmen. In the King's speech an indication is given that "the representatives of India" will also meet in England with the Premiers of the Dominions and the British Government to share in the discussions which "will be most valuable in bringing about co-ordination in the Empire's external and internal policy." Who will be "the repretatives of India" and how will they speak in the name of the people of India, when the latter have no voice in the direction of their foreign and military policy?

"Independence" of British Press.

Indians have been so long taught to regard the independence of the British Press as something wholly sacrosanct and above suspicion, that the statement of "The Saturday Review" that "there is hardly an independent paper left in the British Isles" will come as a rude shock. The "Review" explains itself by saying that "In Scotland the Coalition has secured practically every paper and in Wales they are busy now acquiring everything they can lay their hold on. Lord Northcliffe is cross with the Government, and perhaps it is little wonder, for the Coalition has great strength in its press-gang, which includes not only newspaper proprietors, nominal and real, but paper merchants and paper manufacturers." India is only just beginning to feel the weight of capitalist domination as well as the polluting touch of the capitalist politician on our journalism. It will take considerable time, no doubt, before these corrupting influences are able to sap the independence of the paper manufacturer and the paper merchant in this country. But, that in the "greatest democracy that the world has ever seen" the morality of the Press should sink so low as described by the "Saturday Review" is hardly a matter for complacency.

A Family Arrangement.

The presidentship of the Assam Legislative Council has been conferred by Sir Nicholas Beatson-Bell, the Governor of the Province, on Mr. John Campbell Arbuthnot, C.I.E., I.C.S., who, we learn from a Ceylon Contemporary, is Sir N. Beatson-Bell's own father-in-law. Referring to the antecedents of Mr. Arbuthnot, we find that he retired in 1914 and that he had at the time risen to be Commissioner of the Surma Valley and Hill Districts. Mr. Arbuthnot is 62 years old and is a grandson of the 8th Viscount Arbuthnot. He was for some time member of the Bengal and Imperial Legislative Councils. Beyond these facts, it is not possible to find out what special qualifications Mr. Arbuthnot possesses for the responsible post he has been called upon to fill. It will not be too uncharitable to suggest that Mr. Arbuthnot's family connections had, perhaps, not a little to do with the appointment, for, otherwise, there seems to be no reason why some prominent official or non-official Indian or European should not have been chosen, as in all the other provinces of India.

"Burma Progress."

The lengths to which the bureaucracy in Burma, is prepared to go in fighting the popular movement may be seen in its publication of a weekly newspaper, entitled *Burma Progress*, under official auspices and maintained with public revenues. We do not suppose that any other civilised Government has thought fit to embark on such a questionable enterprise. The new journal is not anything like the official gazette, but is conducted on purely commercial lines, advertising private firms and carrying on regular business like any public newspaper. If the journal proves unremunerative or entails loss, there are the State coffers to fall back upon. Expense is no consideration—that seems to be the logic of the Craddockian bureaucracy. It is not maintained that Burma suffers from a dearth of really good newspapers or that the bureaucracy has no organs of its own. But Sir Reginald Craddock seems to be inspired with the Yankee idea of "thoroughness" and hence his new venture. It must, however, have come as a rude shock to him that the advent of the official journal should, instead of being welcomed have been made the target of imprecation even in the Anglo-Indian Press. Both the "Rangoon Times" and the "Rangoon Gazette" are openly accusing Government of squandering public revenues on questionable enterprises. The former journal characterises the official move as "inequitable and grossly unfair and one that should be strongly resisted." "Et tu Brute!" Sir Reginald Craddock might well say.

Bombay Gymkhana and Dyer.

We learn from a recent issue of the "Morning Post" that the members of the Bombay Gymkhana have given a striking proof of their strong abhorrence of, and contrition for, the "indiscretion" and "error of judgment" of their illustrious, though unfortunate, compatriot, General Dyer, by contributing £302 16s. to the fund raised by our aforesaid contemporary for the upkeep and immortalisation of this specimen of British humanity. After this, we hope, no churlish critic will accuse Britons in this city and especially the members of the Bombay Gymkhana of want of sympathy with Indians in their grievances against the perpetrators of the Martial Law horrors of 1919. Sir William Vincent and other members of the Government of India, who have been shedding profuse tears of shame and repentance in the newly inaugurated Councils, will find much comfort in the thought that their countrymen on this side of India have no desire to be unduly harsh towards the hero of Jhallianwala Bagh, while being only too ready to profess abhorrence, regret and so on.

Candid Communication!

We take the following from "The Servant," Calcutta:

"The following communication which speaks for itself has been received by the Editor of this paper:—

This is to inform you that 17 of us ex-officers of the British Army have sworn by the Blood Christ shed upon the Cross and by the Blood and Tears and misery that we saw in France to kill you if as a result of your preaching a single European life is taken by the mob. We will kill Mr. C. R. Dass, too. We have nothing to say against Swaraj, but if Non-Co-operation leads to violence you will surely die".

We are reminded, on reading this, of the raid carried out by certain admirers of Dyer—all military men—on the room of Mr. Neville, the English Solicitor, who had come to this country in 1919 on behalf of the Congress Sub-Committee. Though Mr. Neville's person was spared, his papers were rifled and he could get no redress.

The "Kamgar Mitra."

We welcome the reappearance, with replenished vigour, after four months' hibernation, of the "Kamgar Mitra", ("Friend of Labour") which, as its title indicates, aspires to voice the aspirations as well as grievances of workmen on this side of India. The need of a journal, especially a vernacular journal, devoted exclusively to the cause of Labour, will be hardly denied, in a city which is the largest industrial centre in the country. The first issue of the journal which made its appearance on Saturday last deals with the proposals of the Government of India in respect of the Factory Act, the resolutions of the All-India Railwaymen's Conference, the grievances of Indian workmen and other labour problems. The conductors of the journal tell us that on the editorial board there are two well known ladies. We can hope, therefore, to see that the wrongs of Indian workwomen and children are properly brought to light, with a view to speedy redress.

A Correction.

We published yesterday a telegram sent to us by Maulvi Hasan Imam of Gaya in which "Messrs. Imam and Jinnah and the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad" were referred to as "nominated Indian representatives to the Near Eastern London Conference." Mr. M. A. Jinnah informs us that, so far as he is concerned, there is not the slightest ground for the statement made in the telegram. That Indian representatives to the London Conference have in fact been nominated or rather, we should say perhaps, "invited" and that some are already on their way to England, we know from private sources. But no official list of the invited has as yet been published, so it is natural that rumour should be busy around well-known names. It would probably spare much annoyance to the Muslim leaders and certainly would ease the lot of newspaper editors if Government would publicly announce the names of those who have accepted, at an early date. We are sorry that the statement in the telegram caused Mr. Jinnah annoyance and, in the absence of official information as to the attitude of those gentlemen, we say the same to Mr. Imam and the Raja of Mahmudabad.

BOMBAY AND THE DUKE'S VISIT

THE ROYAL VISIT.

NON-OFFICIAL CITIZENS HOLD ALOOF.

COMPLETE HARTAL OBSERVED.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught arrived in Bombay on Monday morning and after the official welcome which he got at the Victoria Terminus, drove to Government House, Malabar Hill. Meetings after meetings had been held in the city and the organisation was complete and perfect to boycott all the functions and festivities in connection with the visit so far as the Hindu and Muslim communities are concerned, and from what took place in the city it must be said that the Non-Cooperators have succeeded. While the Fort, which is the business part of the city resorted to by the Europeans, the Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road and a part of the Girgaum Road and the Princess Street have been decorated the city itself has kept aloof from the festivities according to the Mandate of the Congress.

SHOPS CLOSED.

Almost all the shops in the city were closed, except those in the Fort. Along the Girgaum Road, Grant Road, Jacob Circle, almost every shop was closed, only here and there a shop or two being kept open. At Byculla and in Two Tanks Road the majority of shops were closed. Bhuleshwar, Cloth Market, Marwadi Bazar, Dana Bunder, Mandvi, etc. were all completely closed and all traffic for the day entirely suspended. At Null Bazar also the same thing happened. Nearly the whole of that market was closed, only a few vegetable stalls being kept open, which people expected to be closed in the course of the day. The Crawford Market fared the same fate; with the exception of the vegetable stalls every thing being closed down. The Stock Exchanges followed suit, together with the other places of business where Indians do their business, such as Cotton Market, Jhaveri Bazar, etc. Owing to the lack of victorias, there was a great deal of dislocation of traffic, but the motor taxies were plying as usual. The public had to suffer a great deal of inconvenience owing to certain of the roads being closed to all traffic.

NO PRIVATE DECORATIONS.

Coming to the decorations themselves, it could well be said that except in the Fort and the surrounding streets, the citizens of Bombay had kept themselves severely aloof from taking part in decorating their houses for the occasion. The route for the procession itself was not much surrounded by houses and for the most part ran along the Queens Road, and Chowpatty, and except in isolated instances flags and such other decorations were entirely absent. Owing to the shops being closed there was not much activity on the roads, and people kept themselves to their houses. The popular demonstrations which took place when the Prince of Wales and the King came to India were entirely absent, and the roads were not thronged by huge crowds, except a few sight seers. Popular demonstrations there were none at all and everything whether the sheering or the enthusiasm had rather an inspired appearance. Even near the Victoria Terminus itself, where the Duke got down, the crowd of sight-seers could not be called a large one.

On the whole, the city presented rather a gloomy appearance than a cheerful one!

POPULAR PROTEST MEETINGS.

On the other hand two largely attended meetings were held in the city to repeat the people's resolve to boycott the pageantry in connection with the Duke's visit and condemn the action of the Municipal Corporation in voting an address to him. Both the meetings were very successful.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' MEETING.

Another largely attended public meeting of the citizens was held subsequently at Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajan Wadi, Khadak with a view to boycotting the Duke's visit. Among the speakers were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Principal Gidwani, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and many others, and a similar resolution as that passed at the first meeting was also adopted here enthusiastically. The whole of the mercantile community of Mandvi, Dana Bunder, etc., was present at the meeting

BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

At a private informal conference of Non-Cooperation at Lahore on Friday, at which Mr. Gandhi was present, it was decided to establish a Board of National Education Movement and conduct examinations. The Board will work under the auspicies of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

THE DUKE'S ARRIVAL

OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

DUKE'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., arrived at the Victoria Terminus, yesterday at 10-3 a.m. by a special train from Rawalpindi. The special was drawn by a big engine, denominated as the "Duke of Connaught" and nicely decorated.

All fitting arrangements were made for an official reception—because the public have resolved to have nothing to do with it—to His Royal Highness. The station premises were tastefully beflagged, the platform was full of costly settees. In the very arduous task of successfully carrying through the arrangements subsequent to His Royal Highness' arrival the Railway officials were no less keen, and the thanks of all those who participated in welcoming His Royal Highness are undoubtedly due to Mr. W. Alexander, R.E., C.I.E., and Messrs. S. D. Robertson, O.B.E., A. P. Goldney, Middleton, and Mr. T. A. Adams and his assistants Messrs. F. Critchell, W. F. Gilbert, F. Reanison, W. Weir, L. S. Flynn, B. Skinner, M. Gallagher, B. Haum, C. Cutler, for their indefatigable labours in making the decoration so artistic. The route from the Victoria Terminus Station to the junction of Princess Street and Queen's Road was lined by troops, boy scouts and girls guides (not Indian) were waiting in attention at one end of the platform and a company of the G. I. P. Railway Auxiliary Force was waiting as the Guards of Honour.

The special, which was announced to arrive at 10 a.m., steamed into the platform three minutes late and the Duke alighted instantly as it stopped. As His Royal Highness stepped on the platform, the Band played the National Anthem and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District and by His Majesty's Ships in the Harbour.

On alighting from the train His Royal Highness was met by His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station; the Chief Justice; the Lord Bishop of Bombay; the members of Council; the Ministers; the Roman Catholic Archbishop; the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command; the President of the Legislative Council; the Chief Secretary to the Government; the Rear-Admiral, Bombay; the President of the Municipal Corporation and several Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

INTRODUCTION.

After shaking hands with His Excellency the Governor, and others His Royal Highness inspected the Guard of Honour and then shook hand with the Officer-in-Charge, Captain Goldney, of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment, Auxilary Force. After that he was conducted to the dais at the North End of the platform where thrones were placed for His Royal Highness and H. E. the Governor. On taking his seat on the throne, the Duke received the Ruling Princes and Chiefs other than First Class the High Court Judges; the General Office Commanding, Bombay District; the Baronets of Bombay; the Sheriff of Bombay and the following High Officials:—The Commissioner-in-Sind; the Director of Development; the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay; the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs; the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University; the Advocate-General, the Secretaries to the Government; the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant General, the Deputy Controller of Currency, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Collector of Bombay; the Commissioner of Police, Bombay; and the Director of Industries.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

This over, the President and the members of the Municipal Corporation advanced to the front of the dais, where the Municipal Commissioner was introduced to His Royal Highness by His Excellency. The President of the Corporation then read and presented the address of the Municipal Corporation alongwith a big silver casket

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

His Royal Highness then replying to the Address delivered a speech, in the course of which he said:—

Mr. President and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay—

I thank you from my heart for your address of welcome. I recall with no less pride than you my past connection with your City and with the Presidency of which it is the capital. That I should have been associated in the past with steps in any way conducive to the well-being of this great city is for me a matter of the highest gratification. Your account of the progress of Bombay, and of your plans for the future, assure me that the spirit of enterprise which has distinguished your Corporation in the past has not flagged, and eagerly look-forward to seeing the many and great changes which have been effected since I was last here, nearly twenty years ago. I have heard that you have driven wide thoroughfares and handsome streets through parts which at that time were slums. No less marked, I am told, is the energy with which you are developing the north of the Island. Geographical condi-

(Continued on page 8.)

AN OFFICIAL WELCOME.

PURE AND SIMPLE.

CITIZENS FIRM IN THEIR RESOLVE.

As officially arranged, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught arrived in Bombay yesterday morning.

As our readers are aware, citizens had, in obedience to the Congress mandate, made up their minds to refrain from participating in the festivities arranged for the occasion. And, it will be noticed from the following reports, that the route of the procession, which was very cleverly made to run partly through the Parsi locality and partly through deserted roads, was lined only with hundreds of people, while thousands used to throng the Royal routes on former occasions.

There was almost complete Hartal in the City, business being at a standstill in the Share Bazar, Cotton Market, Cloth markets, Zaveri Bazar, and fish and vegetable markets. Almost all the shops being closed, the roads did not at any rate present a cheerful appearance.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at Jitekar's Wadi at Thakoredwar on Monday morning to boycott the visit of the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding. There was a large attendance inspite of the hot sun.

Mr. S. G. Banker moved: That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay reiterates its resolution to boycott all functions and festivities in connection with the H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's visit in terms of the Congress resolution and again condemns the action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in voting an address to the Duke of Connaught on behalf of the public of Bombay in utter disregard of public opinion.

"OFFICIAL WELCOME."

Mr. Banker said this mummury in the name of the people of India was going on for a long time, whether they liked it or not. The public were of no account in the eyes of the officials? and the latter did what they liked. The public were not willing to welcome the Duke; they were not willing to spend a pice on these pageants, they did not wish to take any part in these festivities; it was an official welcome, pure and simple. As long as they did not give utterance to their innermost thoughts they would not be able to action anything. The Duke has been welcomed with a complete *Hartal* in the city. All the merchants had closed their business; all the shops had been closed; vegetable sellers had closed their stalls; Victorias and all other vehicles also had followed suit. But, he wished more men had attended the meetings, and that more meetings had been held all over the city. They must take part in all the demonstration that would take place against the Duke's visit, and fully demonstrate to him that in the welcome which had been accorded to him the people had no part; it was a stage-managed affair, arranged by the officials. People should assert themselves although in a non-violent manner, and boldly say what they thought of the situation and what they thought of the visit. The official were making a e tspaw of the Duke, for the purpose of fooling the people. He asked the people to join the provincial committees in as large a number as possible. The mercantile community which was formerly back-ward had advanced rapidly, and they were took the foremost part in all their national movements. But the educated community was lacking in that public spirit which had distinguished the business community. Referring to the duplicity of the committee of the Piece-goods Merchants' Association who had falsely notified that the *Hartal* of the merchants was with a view to welcome the Duke and not to protest against the visit, the speaker said the merchants had promptly held a meeting repudiating that interpretation. He hoped those officials of the Association would not be allowed to continue for a moment longer.

A REPLY TO MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Gangadharrsao Deshpande, in seconding, referring to Mr. Jinnah's statemen that the N. C. O. movement was not a political movement and, therefore, was not great use for winning Swarajya said it was the people who supported the Governmer by every means in their power; if that support was withdrawn the Governmen must necessarily fail. If they non-cooperated with the Government that Government must necessarily be powerless to do anything. He wondered how men like Mr Jinnah could fail to realise the real signi ficance of the N. C. O. movement. What were they to do in their present helples condition? They could only non-cooperate and that was the most powerful weapon they had—more powerful than the arms with which Government were armed. Mr. Jinnah said the Councils would have been suspended by Government, if the people had fought them there. But, he would like to ask Mr. Jinnah what effect his resignation and the resignations of so many other members had on the Government in changing its mentality? They had resigned often and often, but without the slightest effect on the Government. N. C. O. was the only way open to them. They did not want India to be converted into a Russia, or even an England; they wanted India to be herself alone, and they did not wish her to put on the garb of another country. He hoped they would stick to the resolution and follow it implicitly.

"MUST ORGANISE OURSELVES."

Principal S. K. Puntambeker said for the last 150 years their rulers were organising peace and order. These two things were found in either inanimate or animate things, but theirs was the peace and order of a somnolent nation; they had no initiation, and no animation. Tacitus had said that it was the peace of death which reigned over the Gallic country; the same words could be applied to this country. Mr. Gandhi had rightly said that he would rather have chaos in this land than the peace of death. Now they were mere parts of the machinery and could not act independently. They were mere indentured slaves; and their masters were the officials. It was the duty of Indians now to wake up and realise their duty. Some people said they would get justice if not to-day at least to-morrow. But that to-morrow was synonymous with infinity. Could they put their trust in such vague promises which could only be fulfilled in a future which had no end? The only thing which would lead them to success was non-violent non-cooperation and he asked them to follow it, whatever might come. Indians must become self-reliant and must organise themselves.

MORE LIGHT ON PIECEGOODS SECRETARY'S ACTION.

Mr. Narandas Dayal said except one community—Parsi—all the communities had done their best to boycott the Duke. He regretted self-respect should be lacking in this community, when the whole of India was suffering under the lash of the officials. Coming to the question of what had taken place at the Piecegoods Market, the speaker said when they had protested and had sent a written protest to the Secretary the latter had kept it with him for some time and Mr. Devidas Madhowji wanted not to proceed in the matter at all. But, everything had come all right in the end and the people who were against the national cause had been defeated. Those people who wanted to carry favours with the officials and authorities could never be respected by the latter, because they knew their real worth but they used them for their own purpose. Only that day he had read in the newspapers that the Commissioner of Police had asked Mr. Dabholkar, who wanted to give a garden party to the Duke, to omit two hundred names from the invitations he had sent. That was the cooperation of the Government officials. They had to suffer much during the visit, for many roads had been closed and their movements were restricted. They were unable to do what they wished. He hoped they would never take part in the festivities, and try their best to win Swarajya instead.

A FOOL'S SILLY ACTION.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale said those people who were blinded by mere selfishness could never see things in their proper light. Although they had not welcomed the Duke, the latter had cabled to England that he had received a magnificent welcome from the people. Some wag and fool had written the words of "Welcome" even on the doors of the Hindu burning ground. Could the folly of these fools go further than that? They were blinded by their selfishness and were unable to see things in their reality. He hoped the citizens of Bombay would keep themselves aloof from all festivities

Another gentleman who had resigned his post in the Government service said all Europeans thought it their duty to exploit the non-white people; they could only be happy when they had exploited the weaker people, and Indians in duty bound should keep themselves aloof from such a nation.

"IN MOURNING."

Mr. Raichura said it was no time for

(Continued in col. 6.)

"RANGOON MAIL" CASE.

LOWER COURT'S SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

In the case of Messrs. Chandra and Iyer, Mr. Justice Maung Khin delivered judgment, to-day, confirming the sentences of the lower court.

ACCUSED OVAT. D.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DANGOON, Feb. 21.

Mr. Justice Maung Kin to-day upheld on appeal, the sentences in the "Rangoon Mail" case of imprisonment against the Editor and publisher. As the two accuse were being rmoved to the jail, large numbers of Indians cheered them, some throwing flowers. One Indian was arrested b the police and bailed out to appear befor the Magistrate on Tuesday.

NOT "A SEVERE SENTENCE."

The judgment said that the articles complained should not have been published in these times when it was necessary that all subjects of the King-Emperor should combine to promote the common welfare of the Indian Empire. Therefore the sentence passed was not severe.

A MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

The following telegram has been sent to Mr. Tyebji, Director, "Rangoon Mail," Rangoon:—

"Convey Chandra our heartfelt sympathy and encouragement to bear hardship."

(Sd.) PICKTHALL, BRELVI, PRABHU, VENKAT RAM, KABADI, KUMTAKAR, KARAI, MATTHEW, DESAI, SHAH.

MR. P T CHANDRA

AN APPRECIATION.

It is a great privilege to suffer for the sake of one's country, and few people get the opportunity of doing so. Mr. P. T. Chandra, Editor of the "Rangoon Mail" whose sentence of 4 months' imprisonment has just been confirmed by the Burma Chief Court, is still a young man being only 23 years old. Though young in years, he is staunch in his devotion to the Motherland, and has willingly made the sacrifice. His motto being: "Trust in God and do the right." Mr Chandra took to writing and journalism very young and soon gave promise of a brilliant future. Beginning as a "Sub" on a Vernacular Daily, he left the post to start the "Bharatvasi," a Sindhi weekly. Sometime afterwards, he worked in the office of an Anglo-Indian Daily, where he picked up much useful knowledge regarding newspaper work.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has ever been his *beau ideal*. He served as an apprentice in the Editorial Department of the "Chronicle" for over a year, during which time he earned the approbation of his colleagues by his great zeal and diligence. When the "Independent" was first started at Allahabad, he accompanied Mr. Syud Hossain and served under him as a Sub-Editor. The paper was yet in its formative period and few people can realise what amount of hard and unsparing work it entailed on the Sub-Editors. Mr. Chandra and his fellow "Sub" had to work through the weary hours of the night and the stuffy day, unaffected by any thought of self and without any material appreciation of their arduous work from the directorate. Still, they both worked with indefatigable zeal and energy, making the cause of the paper their own. Soon after Mr. Syud Hossain had resigned the editorship and proceeded to England on the Khilafat Deputation, Mr. Chandra severed his connection with the "Independent," partly because of his dislike of the environments and partly because of his desire to participate in a more varied and active public life than what Allahabad could offer to young man of parts.

AS AN AUTHOR.

Mr. Chandra has contributed to Sindhi Literature by publishing several books, among which may be noted his "Life of Mahatma Gandhi," "The Kaiser, "Swami Vivekananda" and "The Cry the Oppressed," all in Sindhi, the vernacular of his native province.

If in his trial Mr. Chandra had the sympathy of all those who knew him, he will have it in an even greater measure in his suffering, and one is greatly relieved to know that Mr. Chandra has taken his first buffet of misfortune, with courage and manly dignity.

A large mass meeting of the Sanatan Hindus and Sikhs, presided over by Sri Mahant of Sadhbela, Sukkur, held on the 17th February at Sadhbela, unanimously resolved that interference of the Singh Sabha in Amritsar, the *darbar* and other *gurdwaras* and *dharansalsari* is most objectionable and reprehensible and will lead to the disturbance of peace. Government should kindly interfere and remove the Singh Sabha control and restore peace.

SIKH RELIGIOUS FEUDS

SERIOUS RIOT AT NANKANA SAHIB.

SHRINE GUARDED BY TROOPS

LARGE NUMBER REPORTED KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

News has reached Lahore of a serious riot between the Sikh Mahants and Sikh pilgrims at Nankana Sahib, a famous Sikh shrine of the Punjab as a result of which a large number of Sikhs are reported to have been killed and wounded. It is stated troops and military are now guarding the place.

An official communique is awaited with interest and it is expected an official statement will be issued shortly.

LATER.

The following press communique has been issued by the Punjab Government about 7-30 a.m., on Sunday morning:—A very serious affray took place in Jenam Asthan Gurdwara, at Nankana Sahib. The Deputy Commissioner of Shekhupura (Mr. Currie) who was on tour in the neighbourhood went to Nankana as soon as he heard the news and arrived at about 12-20 p.m. He ascertained that there had been many casualties and that the corpses of the victims who were apparently Sikhs were being burnt. He thought there was serious danger of critical developments and wired to Lahore for troops. As soon as his wire was received arrangements were made to isolate Nankana by running all trains through without stopping and to send out a small force of 100 British and 100 Indian infantry.

RUMOURS OF REPRISALS BY SIKHS.

The special train containing the troops who were accompanied by the Commissioner of Lahore and the D.I.C., of Police, Central Range, arrived at Nankana at about 8-30 p.m. and was met by Mr. Currie who reported that all was quiet at that time, but that the air was full of rumours and it was thought that a large body of Sikhs would attack Nankana to avenge themselves for the death of their co-religionists. The police force at Mr. Currie's disposal was not enough to enable him to arrest any suspected persons till the troop train arrived. As soon however as troops had been posted to guard the shrine, the Mahant, Narainda, two of his *chelas* and about 26 Pathans, chaukidars, were arrested. These men were sent by special train to Lahore the same night, where they were placed in the central jail.

A deputation of six Sikhs among whom were Sirdar Mehtab Singh M.L.C., the Public Prosecutor and Secretary of the Sikh League and the Editor of the "Loyal Gazette" went to Nankana in the troop train to assist in the inquiry. The District Magistrate of Shekhupura has attached the shrine of Janam Asthan under the provisions of section 144 C.P.C., and the police are now in possession. A Police inquiry has been opened and is being conducted vigorously. Besides the District Magistrate (Mr. Currie), two other Magistrates have been sent to Nankana and the D.I.G., of Police, Superintendent of Police of Shekhupura District and special police officers from C.I.D., Punjab are taking part in the investigation.

(Continued from col. 4.)

laughing. They were in mourning for all what they had suffered, and how could they take part in the festivities?

Mr. Deochand said the *hartal* in Delhi was complete and most successful and the place had more or less the appearance of deserted city. But when Mahatma Gandhi went there the whole atmosphere changed and lakhs of people welcomed him every where. How could the Duke say that he was welcomed everywhere when it was no so? So long as their rulers did not give them justice, so long could the people have nothing to do with them. If the Parsis have gone forward to welcome the Duke the other communities did not care a bit. Let them do what they like for they were a people apart from the Indian communities.

"TRAITORS TO THE COUNTRY."

Dr. Savarkar further supported the resolution. Those who took part in the festivities in connection with the visit were traitors to their country, and to the Congress said he.

"DISCARD THE TRAITORS."

The President said whatever the Parsis and the Goanese might do Indians should stand apart from the festivities. But, when the time came for sending in their representations to the Corporation they should discard those traitors to their Motherland who had voted the address. They must have nothing to do with such sycophants. On Wednesday the Duke was going to inaugurate the new Council which was of no use to them for it was a powerless body to do any good to the people. They must repeat again what they had done to Lord Willingdon. They must show him that Indians took no part in the festivities. They must stand apart from all functions. Indians wished no ill to the Duke; what they wanted to do was to have nothing to do with him or their rulers for they had to obey the mandate of the Congress.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed unanimously.

SELF-GOVT. FOR EGYPT.

SAFEGUARDS FOR BRITISH INTERESTS.

NEED OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MILNER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 21

The Milner Report has been issued. It recommends immediate self-Government for Egypt, but in view of the essential British interests it is necessary to arrange an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in order to secure a special position for the "British" Represen tative in Egypt, to enable us to maintain the force for the protection of Imperial communications and to ensure that the Egyptian policy will be on the lines of that of the British Empire.

MR. CHURCHILL GOING TO EGYPT.

TO FORM OPINION FIRST-HAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 21.

Reuter learns that Mr. Churchill is departing for Egypt in order to examine the conditions so as to enable him to form opinion firsthand. He will leave during the first week in March and will probably be absent from England for six or eight weeks. Besides conferring with the heads of the Egyptian government, it is thought likely that Mr. Churchill will take the opportunity of consulting with Sir Percy Cox with reference to the terms of the Mesopotamian mandate.

RUPEE PAYMENT TO RECRUITS IN MESPOT.

QUESTION OF STABILISATION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 21.

In the course of his reply to Mr. John Davidson regarding stabilisation of the rupee payment in the case of the men reoduited to work on the railways in Mesopotima, Mr. Churchill said he was asking the High Commissioner in Baghdad to expedite information on the subject.

LOSS OF K.-5.

QUESTION ON SAFETY OF FITTINGS ANSWERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons with regard to the safety of the fittings of submarine K5 which was lost on January 20th, Sir Henry Craig said that airlocks and safety chambers now were not fitted to submarines as they were practically useless in emergency; the Siebegorman helmets also were not carried, as they were useless except in very shallow water. Constant trials for the improvement of the new ideas in the apparatus were held with the object of ensuring safety but a reward for the inventions was not considered necessary.

STEAMER COLLISSION ON THE MAAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 21.

The British steamer, St. Augustine Abbey, which was proceeding from Hamburg to India rammed the American steamer Clisswood, at the entrance of the River Maar. Number four hold of the Clisswood is full of water.

A STEAMER COLLISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

A Gibraltar message states that the P. and O. steamer "Palma" has been docked with her bows extensively damaged in collision with an American schooner on February 15th, which had to be abandoned. It is estimated that temporary repairs to the "Palma" will take eight to ten days.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

SPECIALIST BEING SENT TO GENEVA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 21.

The Ministry of Health is despatching to Geneva a tuberculosis specialist to investigate the cure for consumption recently announced by the Swiss Bacteriologist, Dr. Spahlinger.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN ARMY.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" FEARS.

"STRANGE LURID MISTS HOVERING OVER INDIA."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 21.

In the course of a leading article dealing with the Duke of Connaught's speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the War Memorial in Delhi the "Daily Telegraph" pays a very warm tribute to the war services of the Indian Army. It says there are strange lurid mists hovering over the confines of India. Unknown perils may descend upon the fertile plains of Hindustan from Central Asia and the peaceful population may once again owe their security to small trained garrison of Indian and British troops.

The affair at Tonk was perhaps unimportant but conceivably ferment in some provinces might spread to some of the larger native States and jeopardise the throne and the Government. If the rulers were unable to suppress the insurrection, the paramount power would intervene. The journal states that there is no room for reduction of the garrison in India and hopes that any project for disbandment or demobilisation on a large scale may be reconsidered before it is too late.

AUSTRALIA AND INDIANS.

OFFICIAL REPLY TO INDIAN JOURNALIST'S COMPLAINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 21.

Sydney.—Replying to a complaint from a prominent Indian Journalist that he was not permitted to enter Australia and that Indian merchants were unable to establish agencies in that country, Hon. Mr. A. Poynton recalls that at the Imperial Conference in 1918, the Australian Government extended the arrangement made in 1905 whereby Indian merchants, tourists and students were permitted to enter the country with passports, and also wives and children of the Indians permanently domiciled in Australia.

FOREST & P. W. D OFFICERS IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF MAXIMA PENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 21.

Replying to Colonel Holbrook Mr. Montagu said that he understood the Government of India were considering whether the present maxima pensions to the Officers of the Forest and Public Works departments who retired after less than twenty-five years' service, might not be improved in certain respects.

ARREST OF MR. CROWLEY, M. P.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Mr. Crowley, Sinn Fein M.P., has been arrested in Dublin. The total number of Sinn Fein M.P's arrested up to date. is twenty-two.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

TWO SECTIONS OPENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 21.

Two sections of the British Industries Fair are being opened on Monday in London and Birmingham and a third section in Glasgow the following week.

TUINING POINT IN BRITISH TRADE

Mr. Kellaway, in the course of interview, said that the fair was the largest and most representative exhibition of British Trade, that had ever assembled. He hoped that the fair would mark the turning-point in British Trade.

SIR GORDON HEWART.

LIKELY TO BE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Feb. 17.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 21.

The "Daily Chronicle" understands that Sir Gordon Hewart has finally decided to accept the office of the Lord Chief Justice in succession to Lord Reading.

ARCHDEACON OF STOW'S CASE

A DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 21.

It is denied that the Bishop of Lincoln has given any sentence in the case of the Archdeacon of Stow.

"OUR HOMELANDS!"

DON'T TEAR THEM AWAY.

STOP FURTHER GREEK AGGRESSION.

MUSLIMS' APPEAL TO THE PREMIER.

Mr. M. H. Isphani of the London Moslem League, has addressed the following letter under dated the 13th January, 1921 to The Private Secretary to the Right Hon. The Prime Minister:—

Sir,

On behalf of the Committee of the London Moslem League, I beg respectfully to invite the attention of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister to the speech of King Constantine in the Greek Chamber, in which, according to the report in the "Times" of the 8th instant, he intimated his intention "to continue the campaign in Asia Minor."

From the telegrams in the "Times" of the 11th instant, it is clear that this intimation was not an idle threat. Already a large Greek Army is marching eastwards and is reported to have achieved a successful drive. What the effect of this "Drive", with all its attendant miseries, sufferings and destruction of lives will be in Asia Minor and elsewhere, can be easily imagined. It will, in the opinion of my Committee, be so prejudicial to British interests in the East that they feel it their duty to bring its full significance to the notice of the Prime Minister. My Committee take the liberty to say that they share to the utmost the anxiety of His Majesty's Government for the restoration of peace and goodwill in India; at present there is a most unfortunate ferment among large sections of the population principally due to the conditions prevailing in Asia Minor which is interfering and is likely to interfere further with the political, economic and educational well-being of the country.

FERMENT GROWING DAILY.

This ferment instead of abating, is, according to reliable reports, growing daily, and is seriously affecting the Mahomedan community, whose welfare, equally with that of other communities, must be a matter of anxious interest to His Majesty's Government. We are convinced that the restoration of normal conditions in India is impossible so long as Greek ambitions keep Asia Minor in a constant state of disturbance. The news of the sufferings of the Turkish people resulting from Greek aggression and oppression has created intense anxiety and sympathy among the people of India and unfortunately His Majesty's Government are held responsible however unjustly, for the continuance of the painful tragedy in Western Asia.

STOP FURTHER GREEK AGGRESSION.

In view of the necessity for bringing about stabilization in the East, and the restoration of normal conditions of goodwill in India, we again respectfully but earnestly urge on His Majesty's Government, the desirability of putting a stop to further Greek aggression. My Committee feel themselves justified in submitting that since the signing of the Treaty of Sevres, conditions have greatly changed in favour of reverting to the memorable declaration of the Prime Minister that Thrace and Smyrna should remain part of "the homelands" of the Turkish race and should not be torn from Turkey.

We believe that evidence is accumulating day by day in support of my Committee's plea, that if that declaration is even now given effect to, peace would return at once to Western Asia, and the ferment in India would subside among the Mahomedans.

In my letter of the 3rd instant, I took the liberty on behalf of my Committee, to urge that a plebiscite might be taken among the Mosiem population of Asia Minor and Thrace on the question of their subjection to Greek rule. I am now directed by my Committee to enlarge our prayer and to say that if a plebiscite is decided upon as furnishing the best guide to the principle of self-determination, that plebiscite should include all the Communities inhabiting the territories occupied by the Greeks.

DON'T WITHHOLD JUSTICE.

It is as loyal subjects of His Majesty the King, anxious for peaceful progress and solidarity within His Majesty's Dominions that we submit our plea for peace in Western Asia. The people of Asia have always regarded England as the upholder of racial justice and religious toleration. In that conviction and in the hope that the application of the principle of self-determination and of equal justice will not be withheld in the case of the Turkish inhabitants of Asia Minor and Thrace, we venture to appeal to the Prime Minister for their protection for the liberation from Greek aggression.

As the matter is of the utmost importance, I beg the favour of your placing this letter, at your earliest convenience, before the Right Honourable the Prime Minister.

BOMBAY AND THE DUKE'S VISIT.

THE DUKE'S ARRIVAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

tions, making though they do for the great natural beauty of Bombay, impose, a heavy handicap on the ordered development of the city, and I have studied with deep interest the remarkable and far-reaching proposals for extending your boundaries which now claim your anxious attention. The public spirited manner in which the citizens of Bombay have subscribed the money necessary to carry out these great improvements augurs well for the success of the schemes with which your Corporation is so closely associated.

Your municipal constitution has won wide-spread admiration and has served as a model to the rest of India. It bears the indelible mark of genius impressed upon it by the late Sir Pherodesha Mehta whom I am proud to remember as a friend. His was a personality not easily forgotten, but Bombay has never lacked public-spirited leaders to guide her destinies, and I have read with great pleasure of the recent unveiling in your Corporation Hall of the portraits of three citizens prominent in the annals of your public life. One was Sir Pherozesha Mehta whose influenfe still lives here, though he is no longer with you. The second, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, a grand old representative of a splendid community. The third, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah whose great gifts, developed in your municipal life, are now utilised in the highest sphere of Government.

TRIBUTE TO SIR G. LLOYD.

The hour brings the man, and in studying with appreciation the history of your vast and epoch-making Improvement Scheme I formed the opinion—and I trust you will agree with it—that in Sir George Lloyd the hour has once again brought the man, a man whose firm resolution and enthusiasm will never accept defeat or failure, and who is destined to leave his mark on the history of Bombay.

Let me assure you that I realise to the full magnitude of the task now confronting you. But, is not Bombay, from her earliest beginings, a shining example of difficulties stoutly met and triumphantly overcome The gradual uprising of this great city upon a hazarduous foundation of scattered swamps and islands furnishes an unparalleled record of human enterprise and determination. Nor is the triumph won here due to the efforts of any single community. It is the work of many and varied communities, working together to one end. May the same spirit inspire you in your new task, and may the pride of citizensbip of Bombay ever come before the narrow interests and prejudices of caste and class.

I shall have the greatest pleasure in conveying to the King-Emperor the sentiments of loyalty and devotion you have so feliciously expressed. His Majesty is well aware of the great opportunities of helping the Empire which fell to this city during the great war, and how willingly and generously you accepted the burdens that were laid upon you. In many a home in England the kindness received in the war hospitals of Bombay is an unforgettable memory.

Gentlemen, among the cities of India, Bombay is my first love and my last. In my absence my thoughts have often turned wistfully to her across the sea, and with the fond eye of memory, I have seen her bright girdle of diamonds sparkling as night falls on Colaba and Malabar. Greatly as I have travelled, I know no more beautiful sight in the world, and I rejoice at the good fortune which has brought me back yet once again.

Bombay has never failed to welcome me as a friend, and I thank you once more for the cordial greeting you have given me, and for all your good wishes.

PROCESSION TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

After replying to the address, his Royal Highness proceeded out of the platform at the end of which he was greeted by the Boy Scouts with shouts of cheers to which his Royal Highness replied by a graceful nod and then he proceeded to the Government House, followed by a procession of carriages formed under the orders of the Military Secretary to his Royal Highness and escorted by his Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard and two squadrons of cavalry and a section of artillery. The procession went via Cruickshank Road, Girgaon Road, Princess Street, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty and Walkeshwar Road, but nowhere any sign of public enthusiasm was to be noticed.

THE PUBLIC INDIFFERENT.

The general public, it may be said, entirely discarded the public arrival of the King's Representative as except a few dozen Parsi ladies and gentlemen and the "cooperating Corporators—of course with the exception of a good number of absentees, including Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. M. M. Kamdar, Mr. Mohamed Hajeebhoy, Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, Mr. Rehimtulla Chinoy, Mr. R. K. Peerbhoy, Mr. B. M. Motiwala, Dr. Javle and many others—no member of the public took part in any of the functions in connection with the arrival. A distinct sign of indifference was exhibited by even the most common people in the street, and it was evident from the fact that when a large number of local passengers were stopped at the station shortly before the arrival of the Duke's Special and a larger number of pedestrians were halted at Bori Bunder to keep clear the route for the procession, the people were invariably talking among themselves, as to whether the Duke was to be duped by the bureaucracy who had halted them there to show to the Duke that they came to greet him. Another symbol of public indifference towards this wisit was the general *hartal* of the Indian merchants, shopkeepers and the victoria and taxi-drivers. It is rumoured that even the tramwaymen also prepared to observe a *hartal* yesterday, but owing to the dissuasion by the office-bearers of their Union who advised the men that a tramway strike was to do more harm to the public than good, the men refrained from doing that.

REPARATIONS AND INDEMNITIES.

PREMIER DEFENDS GOVT. ACTION.

QUESTION OF TRIAL OF WAR-CRIMINALS EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 21.

After the speech by Mr. Lloyd George, the House of Commons by 181 votes to 40 rejected the amendments to the Address moved by Mr. Bottomley, characteristically criticising the Government's conduct with regard to the reparations and indemnities.

The Premier, referring to the reparations, said that at the forthcoming conference he would try to get the last farthing from Germany, but he would not advance the proposals which, according to the experts, he knew to be impossible of fulfilment. Germany had handed over a vast quantity of war materials, ships and coals. The Reparations Commission was examining the divergent views of the Allies and the Germans, regarding the value of these.

Referring to the suggestion that officials should be sent to Germany to collect the customs, the Premier said it was easy enough to collect paper marks there, but a different thing to transfer them here at the rate of 230 to a pound. Mr. Lloyd George declared that no country in the world could pay the whole cost of the war.

He declared that England and France could not have afforded anything in the nature of hostile action against Holland in order to secure the ex-Kaiser. The trial of the other war-criminals would be pressed at the forthcoming conference, as would the necessity for Germany to balance her accounts and improve her currency. Mr. Lloyd George expresses the opinion that the mark was not so ragged as it appeared.

VON SIMONS ON PARIS

COURSES LEFT OPEN TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 21.

Berlin.—"They reckoned without their host, for they will not succeed in obtaining from us this draft on the future" was one of Simons' categorical statements in the course of the second speech at Karlsruhe yesterday. After drawing comfort from the fact that the reparations were lower than the Boulogne ones, which in their turn were lower than the original demands, the Chancellor said it would be their task in London to point out a better way, but if the endeavour to reach an understanding failed, it would be necessary to fall back on the Treaty under which the amount of the opponents' reparation demand must be communicated to them by May 1st. "If", said Simons, "we recognised the Paris decision, we are bound to contemplate bankruptcy and hope sooner or later for a revolution in the European political order."

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

VISCOUNT CURZON'S QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Viscount Curzon asked whether steps had been taken or were contemplated to approach the Governments of America and Japan with a view to a definite understanding on the question of limitation of armaments.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the question was engaging his earnest attention but a statement would be premature.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

AMENDMENTS TO BRITISH PROPOSALS BEING CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Moscow Government had replied on the 5th February proposing certain amendments to the British proposals for an economic agreement and the Government were giving them due consideration.

M. Krassin was expected in London shortly.

A PARSI'S CLAIM.

Mr. R. Dinshaw of Dhamangaon writes to us:—

"You say in your issue of the 18th instant that the private citizens 'are manufacturing reception' for the Duke's visit. Are you sure you are not manufacturing a good 'piece of imagination'?

"I am proud of the fact that Parsis have remained loyal. The Non-Cooperators preach 'Liberty.' Why then deny us our liberty of 'thought' and 'action'?

"Let not the Duke depart thinking the 'razor of reforms' is in the hands of monkeys, but let him feel before he is gone that we not only deserve this, but in time to come we shall deserve better and more."

EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

DIFFICULTIES OF EXCHANGE.

DEPUTATION TO COL. AMERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 21.

Reuter learns that Col. Amery to-day received a deputation of business men interested in East Africa, when the whole subject of East African trade was discussed notably with reference to the difficulties of exchange. It is understood that as a result of the discussion, if the Committee in Kenya, which is enquiring into the matter and the Government of Kenya recommend the adoption of shilling instead of florin as the standard for East Africa, the Colonial Office is not likely to oppose the change. It is also understood that Col. Amery intimated, when the Committee's recommendations reach London, he will favour a conference of the Representatives of the London Chamber of Commerce, the East African Producers' Associations, the Banks and the Government.

GOVT. SCHEME FOR DEFLATING FLORIN.

PROPOSAL DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 21.

Nairobi.—A crowded emergency session of the Legislation defeated the Government proposal to deflate florin to sixteen pence and passed a unanimous resolution in favour of introduction of the sterling currency as soon as possible for which purpose a representative committee is being appointed.

MESSRS. BOLUS & CO.

RESOLVE TO GO INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 21.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Bolus and Company, trading in South Africa, East Africa, India and Australia, has resolved into voluntary liquidation as the "Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue business." The Managing Director states that the firm is absolutely solvent and, as a going concern, has between 1,50,000 to 2,00,000 sterling funds in hand, but the banks have stopped negotiating their bills. "However, I have reason to believe that our creditors will be paid in full. Every arrangement is being made for the continuation of business in East Africa."

BROMLEY'S THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

LOCOMOTIVE EXECUTIVE'S INSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

In connection with Bromley's threatened railway strike, the Executive of the Locomotive Engineers has instructed its members not to strike on February 20th as previously instructed nor in future on the Irish question unless further instructions are issued.

NO SEPARATE MINISTER FOR AIR YET.

MR. CHURCHILL TO DISCHARGE THOSE DUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George declared that no decision had been reached regarding the appointment of a separate Minister for Air, but in the meanwhile Mr. Churchill, would discharge those duties.

GATHERING OF EMPIRE STATESMEN IN JUNE.

TO BE ON LINES OF IMPERIAL WAR CABINET OF 1918,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George explained that the gathering of the Empire statesmen in London in June, would be on the lines of the Imperial War Cabinet meetings which were held in 1917 and 1918. It was probable that certain questions would be dealt with by a conference and not in the Imperial Cabinet. It was impossible to promise direct representation of the West Indies.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has declared forfeiture under clauses (6) and (c) of sub-section 1 of the Press Act of all copies of "Liphai Hindi," a leaflet issued from the Cheap Printing Press, Bankipore, as it was likely to seduce soldiers from their allegiance and bring Government into hatred or contempt.

GERMAN WAR-CRIMINALS.

FEAR OF POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 21.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, the Attorney-General said that owing to the German Government's fear of political difficulties if the Allies insisted upon the surrender of all war-criminals, the Inter-Allied Commission had submitted a list of forty five men selected for trial at Leipzig, the British Government contributing seven, namely, two for sinking hospital ships, one for the murder of British crew by submarine submerging and four for cruelty to prisoners of war.

Subsequently the German Government represented the difficulties in obtaining evidence but the Allies collected and submitted the depositions and hitherto none had been brought to trial. He denied that some cases had been settled. It was the Government's intention to enforce a trial. The Attorney-General admitted there had been unreasonable delay on the part of Germany. He was not aware that the German Government had refused passports to any criminals to leave Germany but believed at least some of the accused had been arrested.

MESSRS MONTAGUE'S SILVER REPORT.

INDIA'S ABSORBING CAPACITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Messrs. Montagus report states that the commencement of the Chinese year has been followed by cheaper money in Shanghai and a sense of depression in the stock currency which must have increased in volume. Moreover, some five million ounces are on their way there. Heavy consignments to India from China, America and Britain have caused a marked depression on the quotation for forward delivery in the bazaars and have accelerated the weakness of the Indian sterling exchange. Consequently quotations in London and America are falling, aided, so far as London quotation is concerned, by the improvement of exchange with the United States. The absorbing capacity of India, however, is always so substantial that it is not surprising if the bazaars buy heavily at each successive easement in the value of silver, especially as lower prices would encourage the sale of gold and its substitution by a cheaper metal. The fact that most of the buying has been to cover the speculation sales for delivery, more or less ahead, has caused cash delivery to be less in request and the premium thereon has consequently diminished.

WILL THE TURKISH TREATY BE REVISED?

GREEK PREMIER AND GRAND VIZIER INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 21.

Interviewed by Reuter's correspondent M. Callogeropoulos declared that he was anxious that the Turkish Treaty should not be modified. He pointed out that Greece had brought good administration and security to all the new regions entrusted to her and she remained practically the only Power in the East which defended Allied interests militarily, spending hundreds of millions in carrying out the Allied Mandates. Any suggestion of modifying the Treaty in the direction of creation of spheres of economic influence was bound to be rejected by the Greek people.

On the other hand, the Grand Vizier, who arrived on the same boat as M. Callogeropoulos and who was also interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, lamented the fact, that he had twice attended conferences without a definite result and he hoped this time to achieve an agreement with the Allies.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

GREEK AND TURKISH DELEGATES AT DOVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 21.
LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Greek and Turkish delegations to the London Conference have arrived at Dover.

ARMIES OF OCCUPATION IN NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

ESTIMATED MONTHLY COST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Williamson stated that he estimated the monthly cost of the Army in Mesopotamia was at present £2,300,000 sterling, in Palestine £500,000 and in Constantinople £225,000.

SIGNOR CARUSO RESTING COMFORTABLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 21.

A New York message states that Signor Caruso is holding his own and is resting comfortably.

ARMED CIVILIANS SHOT DEAD.

MILITARY PATROL FIRED ON AT KILBRITTAIN.

A CUTE FEELING IN COUNTRY CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 21.

The Dublin Castle announces that four armed civilians have been shot dead by the troops in a fight at Kilbrittain County Cork. Nine armed civilians have been captured at Scotstown Monaghan after the military patrol had been fired on. The executive of the Irish Unionist Alliance states that it would be futile to participate in the election of the Parliament for South Ireland.

NORTH DUBLIN IN HANDS OF MILITARY.

SEARCH IN COMMANDEERED AREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 21.

Several hundred fully-accourtred soldiers invested a large area of the northern portion of Dublin, early this morning. Nobody is allowed to enter or leave the commandeered area which is barricaded with barbed wire. Armoured cars and searchlights are being used. Several hotels and shops have been occupied and a systematic sarch is in progress.

DECREASE IN SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

AWARDS FOR BURNT HOUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 21.

The official return of the Sinn Fein outrages for the week ending February 12th shows a marked decrease in the casualties to the Crown Forces there being only three fatal cases compared with the average of fourteen during three previous weeks. The Recorder of Cork has awarded the proprietors of the Munster Arcade two hundred and thirteen thousand sterling as compensation for their premises, being burned on the night of November 11th, the amount to be levied from the City. Judgment has been reserved in the case of a similar claim for £120 thousand by the Lyons Company.

MESOPOTAMIAN MANDATE.

QUESTIONS POSTPONED PENDING CONSULTATION WITH ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said that he had discussed the question of the Mesopotamian mandate with Mr Lloyd George and the Foreign Office in accordance with his promise of yesterday They had come to the conclusion that although his answer of yesterday had been correct, there was something on which the Allies should be consulted and therefore the Government asked that further questions should be postponed until Wednesday.

TROUBLE OVER REDUCTION OF WAGES IN FRANCE.

GENERAL STRIKE OF TEXTILE WORKERS DECIDED ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 21.

That trouble arising from the reduction of wages has now spread to France is shown in the Paris reports, which state that the textile workers in Roubaix and Tourcoing have decided on a general strike on February 21st owing to the decision of the employers to reduce their wages which are higher there than in other textile centres in France.

SULTAN OF MKWAWA'S SKULL.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Bottomley, who asked whether the Sultan of Mkwawa's skull had been handed over to Britain in accordance with the German Peace Treaty Mr. Harmsworth replied in the negative adding that the Governor of Tanganyika was investigating Germany's contention that "the skull had not been taken to Germany, but had been buried locally."

A TIMELY DISCOVERY.

HOW A SERIOUS MISHAP IN DONEGAL RAILWAY LINES WAS AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 21.

It is officially reported that only the timely discovery of the fact that the Donegal Railway lines had been moved in such a way that permanent way was diverted into a lake, prevented a serious mishap.

HINDU WIDOWS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mr. D. K. Karve has issued the following appeal to the public for help to the institution:

The Association was started in Poona in June 1896 and its work has been steadily growing during these twenty-five years. Originally it worked mainly in the interest of widows but its activities widened later on and now it is working for the cause of women's education generally, never losing sight, however, of its original object of helping poor widows in their education. It was this Association which launched the Indian Women's University into existence. It did all the preliminary work and gave over charge of that work to the Syndicate of the University when it was formed. It had its full High School which supplied the first batch of students to appear for the Entrance Examination of the University and into which the new courses of studies framed by the University were introduced. It also started a College immediately taking all the financial responsibility, and conducted it for full four years. It was only in July last that the College was taken over by the University.

NATURE OF WORK CARRIED ON.

The Association has now under its management three institutions: the Primary School, the Secondary School and the Training College or Normal School. The number of students in all these is nearly 250. The Association maintains free of charge about 80 widows. Besides there are about 25 paying widow students. The buildings of the Association were constructed at an expense of about one hundred and sixty thousand rupees.

Our institutions supply a great social need. Students come from far-off places to take advantage of the facilities for education here. There are women from Madras Presidency, Mysore State, Nizam's Dominions, Berar and Central Provinces, and Central India. We have courses of studies approved by the Women's University and the growing number of students shows that the courses are becoming popular.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

Several people are under the impression that the Widows' Home and the Women's University are identical and that the Widows' Home Association does not now require any help as the University is there to supply its needs. The fact, however, is that the University rather than enriching the Widows' Home has impoverished it as the Association had to spend money to provide for new institutions started on account of the University and also to maintain them, the University only giving a grant to bear their expenses partially. The University has done good to the institution in a different way. It was the University that encouraged us to start the Training College and we are not now required to send our students to Government College. The University has also given us a body of educated and enlightened Life-workers who are a great asset to the Association. But financially the University has weakened the position of the Association.

THE PRESENT CRITICAL CONDITION

The last six years have been very bad for the Association, on account of the straitened circumstances produced by war and it had to run into debt for constructing new buildings to provide for increased accommodation and partially to meet the needs of current expenses also. This debt has now accummulated to Rs. 30,000. We did not much feel the pressure of the debt a few years ago because we had with us its equivalent in Government securities. But these have gone down miserably and this debt is now hanging as dead weight round our neck.

Our estimate of the expenses of the next year comes to Rs. 25,000. Of these Rs. 13,000 is expected to be the expenditure on the staff of teachers and servants, Rs. 8,000 on expenses of free students, etc., and Rs. 4,000 on miscellaneous expenditure. On the income side we expect Rs. 3,000 from Wadia Charities, Rs. 6,000 from the Women's University, Rs. 4,000 from annual subscribers, Rs. 2,000 from tuition fees Rs. 1,000 interest from the Endowment Fund, Rs. 3,000 from Bhau-Beeja collections and Rs. 2,000 from minor contributions and gifts from visitors and others. This bring the total to Rs. 21,000 leaving a deficit of Rs. 4,000.

THE NECESSITY FOR HELP.

It is the educated middle class that has supported this institution from the very beginning and we are very grateful to that class for their sympathetic help. It is only in rare exceptions that big merchants and wealthy people extend their liberal support. I wish this class takes greater interest in the institution and help it liberally. Those who can would do well to pay a visit to the institutions. The difficulty of the road has now disappeared and we have a good road to the institutions. The Association has all along been struggling for want of funds. However, it never had any Government Grant and so was free to try new experiments. I hope the work of the Association will be appreciated by the wealthy and they will free it from its debts and keep it above want. Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar, one of the Life-Members of the Association, is working to collect funds for the Association and I request people to help him in every way possible.

The holding of public meetings or processions has been prohibited under section 20, Act 5 of 1861, within the Bhabhua municipal area, without the sanction of the Superintendent of Police.

The budget estimate for 1921-22 of the Rangoon Municipality shows that the year will close with an over draft of Rs. 888,287. The most disquieting feature in the budget is the general fund account, which shows an estimated excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 379,522. (A.P.)

WORKEM'S COMPENSATION

MOTION FOR A BILL LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 19.

The most interesting item on to-day's agenda in the Legislative Council was the resolution moved by Mr. M. D. Devadoss recommending that a Bill providing for workmen's compensation be introduced in the near future on the lines of the English Act. The member said that in India there was no law, with regard to workmen's compensation, which was anything like English enactment.

enactment. Workmen who received an injury could only have what was known as a common law remedy. There was great difference between common law action and the Workmen's Compansation Act. Under the former, workmen injured could only bring an action in case the employer was guilty of negligence or if he furnished defective material for the workman to work upon but the Workmen's Compensation Act did not allow an employer to contract himself out of the Act. It provided for compensation even if the workman knew or was aware of the defective nature of the material or dangerous nature of the work. In this country it was essential the workman be properly protected. At present he was left entirely at the mercy or kind consideration of the employer for compensation.

The Hon. Law Member opposed the motion on the ground it would be impossible to frame an enactment for this country on the lines of the English Act. Apparently, workmen about whom the anxiety was felt by the mover were industrial workmen, or would he include agricultural labourers under the English Act? Persons likely to be compensated included domestic servants, shop assistants, clerks, sailors, musicians, etc. The question, therefore, arose whether the proposed bill should be restricted to the industrial labourer or the manual labourer or were all classes to be brought in and would the Bill apply to contractors of labour?

He feared it was too premature to introduce it, and till they were able to introduce it to a limited extent at the present stage it could only be introduced so far as the railway companies were concerned.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, member for the University, was surprised at the attitude of the Government towards the measure calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of labourers in this country. The Law Member should be the last person to put forward opposition of a technical nature to a bill which aimed at securing the elementary rights to workmen of this country.

Rev. M. Macphail, a nominated member, quoted Judge Parry of Manchester to the effect that the scheme of workmen's compensation introduced as an insurance against accidents in England had been worked as a legal gamble. However much Mr. Macphail wished Indian workman should be protected he could not support the motion for legislation on the lines of the English Act. There was some further discussion and eventually the motion was lost by a small minority.

KHANDESH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

DISAFFILIATION RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)
AMALNER, Feb. 14.

The general meeting of the Khandesh Education Society was convened yesterday when it was resolved almost unanimously to conduct the Society's educational activities, independent of Government aid and recognition. The resolution will be brought in force at the earliest date.

The K. E. Society was first registered in the year 1914 under Act XXI of 1860. Outside, the highly advanced educational centres like Poona and Bombay, it was then the first vigorous attempt at organizing education in the Khandesh. The Amalner high-school which is the first institution started by the Society is being conducted quite efficiently, and the very fact that the Society was to start a College ere long, suffices to show the zeal of the life-members who now form a band of half a dozen or so young and enthusiastic graduate workers.

MUNIFICENT DONOR.

Viewed from the financial aspect, the Society's position is quite satisfactory. It owns a continuous plot of land some 22 acres in area. In addition to land, buildings, and equipment, worth about a lakh, it holds to its credit, at present, a balance of about Rs. 150, in each the major portion of which was collected for the proposed Arts College In this connection, the name of Sheth Motilal Manekchand alias Pratapshet, deserves a special mention. Mr. Pratapshet, the most munificent educational donor has uptil now donated Rs. 30,000 to the Society, which having already elected him for its President, always counts upon him as a permanent benefactor. He had also promised a lakh and a half for the proposed Arts College, and surely it is an encouraging sign that the public of Amalner and Mr. Pratapshet as well, should have assured the Society of their firm intention to continue their support as before.

The Society's resolve to free its high-school, from all affiliation as such, is no doubt, a bold and patriotic one; and as such deserves the warmest congratulations from all patriotic Indians. It is to be hoped that the people of Khandeshi in general will take a keen and practical interest in the new life of full freedom, that the Society has entered upon. All the credit goes to the members of the Society, and the students of the local high-school may as well claim a partial share in it. However, "All's well, that ends well."

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 19.

At the question time, on Saturday Mr. Sharp replying to Mr. Neogy's interpellations on the subject of correspondence by despatch between the Secretary of State and Government of India regarding the Calcutta University Commission said that the Government was not prepared to give any information on that point. Replying to a supplementary question by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. O'donnol said that Government was not prepared to give details of the correspondence between the local Government and Government of India on subject of the increase of the the strength of provincial Executive Councils.

TRANSPORTATION TO ANDAMANS.

Replying to Mr. H. Vishindas, Home Secretary said that the Jail Committee had investigated the system of transportation to Andamans and the report of the committee which was now under consideration of Parliament would be published in India and England simultaneously.

Replying to Bakhshi Sohanlal, Mr. O'Donnol referred the member to the Government resolution on the Press Act. Replying to the same member, Dr. Sapru said that the political situation in India was reacting among the frontier tribes but Government was doing its best to put an end to the raids.

Mr. Hailey replying to Mr. K. C. Nedgy said that the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding special consideration to Bengal due to its peculiar financial difficulties was couched in such terms that Government had not been able to exactly understand their desire. They have therefore addressed the Secretary of State to obtain a clear definition of the Committee's recommendation. The same member asked whether public interest or interest service had influenced Government in the appointment of Executive Councillors in provinces of Bombay, Madras, Bengal Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. O'donnol said:—"public interest".

Replying to certain allegations containe in Mr. Mohamad Faiyaz Khan's question regarding Sir Hamilton Grant's objectionable behaviour towards some respectable Indians, Dr. Sapru said that the allegations were not true and that Sir Hamilton's administration had been appreciated by Muslims themselves. The action against Amirchand and others was designed to stop undue excitement at the frontier. The same member in reply to another question was informed that the Hon. Messrs. B. N. Sarma and V. S. Sastri, Dr. Mullick and Mr. K. K. Roy were the Indian non-official witnesses examined by the Esher Committee.

Mr. T. Rangachariar raised a point order that a copp of the documents referred to in reply to any question be placed on the table.

The president ruled that in future this should be so and Mr. O'donnol on behalf of the Government accepted the ruling.

MARCH PROGRAMME.

The business and meetings of the Legislative Assembly during March next will be as follows:—

The dates after the 16th March are provisional for the present, and it is possible that there may be further meetings after the 24th Tuesday. 1st march presentation of Budget; Wednesday 2nd, Assembly meeting, non-official business; Thursday 3rd Assembly meeting, Saturday 5th. Assembly meeting (non-official business), Monday 7th and Tuesday 8th. Budget meetings general discussion; Wednesday 9th, Thursday 10th, Friday 11th, Monday 14th, Tuesday 15th and Wednesday 16th budget meeting (non-official business), Monday 21st, Wednesday 23rd and Thursday 24th Assembly meeting, official business.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The business and meetings of the Council of State during March will be as follows:—

The dates after the 17th March are provisional for the present, and it is possible that there may be further meetings. Tuesday 1st March. presentation of Budget, official and non-official business, Thursday 3rd, Council meeting. non-official business; Thursday 17th, Council meeting. official business; Monday 21st, ditto; Monday 27th, ditto; Tuesday 29th, ditto.

ARREST OF A VAKIL.

EXCITEMENT AT FATEHPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The District Magistrate of Fatehpur U. P. wires to-day (February 19th:—There was some excitement in Fatehpur yesterday. Babu Bans Gonal vakil, who was warned under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code was arrested at the railway station at about 11 a.m. on his return from Allahabad. He was produced before the Magistrate and then taken to the jail but was relensed on bail after a few hours. Babu Ram Prasad Misra arrived from Cawnpore with two other residents of that district. A crowd collected during the day outside the jail, in the collectorate compound and in city. They consisted mostly of youths and schoolboys.

A meeting was announced for the afternoon but the District Magistrate forbade any protest meeting in the district for two months. An attempt was then made to hold a meeting in the evening on Non-Cooperation without any reference to Bans Gopal but this too was stopped by the Magistrate who forbade any political meeting in the city for three days. On the Magistrate's arrival at the place where the meeting was to have been held. leaders readily acquiesced in his orders and the crowd silently dispersed.

ABSOLUTE NON-VIOLENCE.

MR. GANDHI AT GUJRANWALLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GUJRANWALLA, Feb. 19.

Thousands of people came here to-day from Lahore, Amritsar and other places by railway train, motor lorries and motor cars to hear Mr. Gandhi's lecture who could not deliver a public speech in Lahore owing to enforcement of Seditious Meetings Act, in that city. Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and other Panjab leaders came here in the morning by motor from Lahore and at 11 a.m., Mr. Gandhi addressed ladies of Gujranwalla in the girls' school and collected some money and ornaments from them for Swaraj Fund. At 3 p.m., Mr. Gandhi addressed a huge public meeting at Serai near railway station. About six thousand people were present, five hundred being ladies.

ABSOLUTE NON-VIOLENCE.

Mr. Gandhi said there were two ways to attain Swaraj one was by means of sword, the other by Non-Co-operation and by non-violent methods.

He referred to the arrest of Yakub Hassan and others at Calicut and asked them to prepare themselves for jails by strictly adhering to the principles of non-violence. They must not go to jail he said by committing violence and hurting the innocent. He asked non-co-operators students not to coerce other students who did not leave college and join them.

Mr. Gandhi then referred to the indignities and humiliation to which students of Lahore colleges were subjected owing to martial law and hoped that they would not do so if martial law was again declared in future. When one man crawled in the street of Amritsar the whole of India was humiliated and insulted. If, in future, Jallianwalla Baug shooting was repeated he hoped they would not get the bullets on their back but must face the bullets on their chest. He asked students not to read in Government controlled institutions and advised them to take to spinning wheel and leave luxurious habits. He was rather disappointed to hear that from whole of the Punjab only one lakh of rupees was raised and said Swaraj could not be attained with one lakh rupees. He was also pained to hear that in the Punjab Hindus and Mahomedans were not united and had also heard that bureaucracy was trying to create disunion amongst people. He asked them to be united and suffer for country's cause.

Concluding Mr. Gandhi said they should be tolerant and patient and should not hoot down those who differed from them. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Surendranath Banerjea and Mr. Chintamani were their elders and were true patriots and they should not cry shame on them. He asked them to leave this western habit of shooting their elders. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Lala Lajpat Rai also spoke after which collections were made for Swaraj Fund and about three thousand rupees in cash were collected on the spot.

Mr. Gandhi is proceeding to Rawalpindi to-night.

KALIGHAT SHOOTING INCIDENT.

GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

In connection with the shooting at Kalighat, last evening, a judicial enquiry was held by the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore, who examined eleven witnesses, mostly Police officers and men, who generally said that when the threatening crowd were hurling brickbats, the police fired in the air to frighten the crowd away.

A non-official enquiry was also held on the spot by Messrs. N. C. Sen and S. N. Haldar, barristers. They examined number of eye witnesses some of whom said that Kalu, a blacksmith, who was shot dead was standing some four hundred yards away from the scene of the disturbance, when a prison-van carrying a number of sergeants arrived. When the van was about four subits away from the deceased, a sergeant fired a revolver which hit the deceased on the hip.

There was no further disturbance yesterday, the place is still being guarded by the armed police. The newly appointed Anglo-Indian drivers are very much afraid and the tram strike continues. The members of the Alipore Bar resolved that they should not use tram cars if run by Anglo-Indians and use their moral influence with others to follow suit so long as the strike is not settled.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY'S ACTION.

The Chairman of the Howrah Municipality has written a letter to the Tramways Company asking the authorities to remedy the present state of affairs at an early date, failing which action would be taken by the Municipality under Act III of 1888 of the Bengal Tramways Act. The line of the Calcutta Tramways Company also runs through roads under the Howrah Municipality.

The Rangoon Government publishes the text of the proposed bill for rural self-Government with a resolution calling for criticism. The object of the bill is to introduce local self-government as widely as possible. new legislative bodies almost wholly composed of elected non-official members with responsibilities and as wide a discretion unfettered as possible from the very start.

The Maharaja of Cassimbasar has given notice of a resolution in the Council of State that in view of the changed situation of Indian public life and of the urgent necessity of keeping the Viceroy in close and intimate touch with Indian leaders and the currents of Indian political thought, Lord Reading on his arrival may be approached by the Government with a request to appoint a non-official Indian as one of his additional or joint private secretaries.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A WOMAN.

BRUTAL DEED.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah

Tukya Mahar

vs.

The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. E. Percival, Session Judge of Dhulia. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under Section 302 I. P. Code.

The story for the prosecution is briefly this: —

That the accused Tukya had illicit connection with the deceased Laxmi; and that "Kamhyat" among the Mahars was held in connection with their conduct, which fined the accused Rs. 10 and Laxmi Rs. 5. Accused finally paid Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 10 and the rest being remitted, and the Rs 5 fine on Laxmi was also remitted, an old shoe and an old broom being tied round her neck instead. It appeared however that the accused still wanted to have illicit connection with her and was angry because she refused to go to him any longer. On the 23rd October at 10 a.m. accused went to deceased, her husband being then away in the fields and asked her why she had not come to his house the previous night, and also asked her to come to his house then. On her refusing to go and saying that she had nothing to do with him he at once attacked her with his big Mahar's knife and stabbed her in twelve places in the throat, lungs, stomach, etc. causing her death within a few minutes. Accused was arrested by the Police with great difficulty.

Accused stated that he did not kill Laxmi. The witnesses had enmity with him and so they had given evidence against him.

The Sessions Judge observed "I see no reason to doubt the truth of the evidence of any of the witnesses. I am of opinion that the case is a very clear and simple one, admitting of no doubt whatsoever. As to the motive there is not much direct evidence, but the deposition of Sayagya and Bhikya is sufficient to prove that the murder arose out of the illicit connection between accused and deceased, and was due to the refusal of the deceased to have anything more to do with accused. The murder was of a very brutal character.

There are no extenuating circumstances in the case.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence an dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Kulkarni appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY AT POONA.

WHAT MADE HIM GREAT?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

In connection with the Deccan Sabha's Gokhale anniversary celebrations Prof. Rajwade spoke before a well attended meeting on the life-work of the late Mr Gokhale. Among the factors that combined to make Mr. Gokhale great, he gave the first place to his training under the late Mr. Ranade and the period of preparation for public work he spent at the Fergusson College. Concluding he said:—

A contact with heroes even second-hand acquaintance with them, in the shape of their biographies their speeches, their anniversaries, the institutions founded by them, serve to take us out of ourselves. What mountains are to low-lying plains, great men are to masses of humanity. A breeze from these sublime heights is often desirable to drive away the miasma. The utmost that average men can do is to smooth the path of heroes; it is a pity that it was made intolerably rough in the case of our hero "Gokhale." Let us, if possible, discover greatness: if unhappily we do not posses that gift, let us at least encourage it, when discovered.

FREE FROM INDECISION.

The President, Prof. Naik, paying his tribute to Gokhale's memory said in all he did for his motherland, Gokhale was actuated by nothing but patriotic considerations. Being a student of Mr. Gokhale and claiming acquaintance with him by personal contact, he assured his hearers that Gokhale was entirely free from indecision and half-heartedness which were associated in the public mind with moderation. To be constantly misunderstood and to calmly bear the abuse and vilification at the hands of one's own countrymen as Gokhale did, required in the case of a man so keenly sensitive by nature as he was even a greater amount of sacrifice than to suffer all the indignities and horrors of prison life.

The Prince of Siam and party have arrived at Mergui on their way to Siam.

Dr. C. A. Naniappa, senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, died at Bangalore on Saturday morning.

Lord sinha laid the foundation-stone of the Diomend Jubillee College at Monghyr on Saturday. (A.P.)

Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S, will act as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Justice Walmsley proceeding on furlough.

An Ahmedabad mesesage of Feb. 20 says Seth Girdhardas Harjivalavdas, father of Seth Mangaldas and Sheth Chimanlall, died to-day at 6 p.m., of palalytic attack at the ripe age of 85. He attended his business till a week before his death. He gave lakhs of rupees in charity. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning. (A. P.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TELEPHONE SERVICE COMPLAINTS.

NEED FOR STRINGENT MOTOR REGULATIONS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when a motion was adopted inviting the Police Commissioner's attention to the glaring head lights on motor cars. It was stated that these powerful lights led to many serious accidents. The unsatisfactory telephone service obtaining at the present time came in for a good deal of castigation from one of the members. Ultimately the motion was withdrawn as a Committee of the Corporation was already considering the question of ameliorating the telephone service.

MOTOR CAR HEAD LIGHTS.

Mr. J. B. Baman Behram moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the fact that the motor vehicles rules in respect of head lights kept on motor cars are often disregarded inasmuch as the lights are not shaded at all as required by the rules, and to request him to have the rules enforced more rigidly henceforth, or to have the use of glaring or high powered lamps on motor cars prohibited altogether."

They must be aware, he said, of the numerous accidents taking place on account of the glaring head lights. The rules were not properly observed by any one and the Police had not taken proper steps in the matter. The accidents that have taken place recently were owing to the high powered lamps. In the case of horses and carriages it was worse still. He wondered why the rules were not more rigidly enforced by the Police, and hoped such dazzling lamps would be discontinued in the future.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconding said the Police had been negligent in their duties not only about the lights but also about the speed at which cars were driven on some of the roads; he also complained about the horses which emitted peculiar sounds. It was the duty of the police to see that the time of the Corporation was not occupied in such things, by taking proper steps in time.

The Municipal Commissioner said since September last the Police Regulations in this matter had been rather neglected owing to the gas strike, when it was thought necessary that some special kind of lighting was necessary owing to the darkness on the roads. It was on that account that the wholesome rule came into disuse and it only required a motion like this to strengthen the hands of the Police Commissioner to enable him to take the necessary action. He thought the danger of these glaring lights was great as the driver of a car was liable to be dazzled and accidents were liable to take place.

The motion was adopted.

The following motion was thrown out: "That the Corporation are of opinion that no meetings of the Corporation should be called on a public holiday notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act, as well as on sectional holidays recognized by Government in addition to those under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

ADEQUATE LIGHTING.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: That in view of the recent dacoities in the north of the city the Commissioner be requested to take early steps for the adequate lighting of the north of the city.

He said the complaint was an old one and must be remedied at once.

Dr. Jaoli said provision had already been made for the purpose, in the budget, of about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Dr. G. S. Batliwalla further supported and the motion was adopted.

WATER SCARCITY.

Dr. D. B. Master moved: That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is possible to adopt measures by which a reduction could be affected in the very large quantity of water used at present in flushing house-gullies.

He thought in these days of scarcity of water it was criminal to waste an enormous quantity of water in flushing the gullies. A few gallons of water would be quite enough to clean the gullies properly, but as it was done at present it was mere waste of water which was allowed to run on the roads.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded.

Dr. Viegas said if a saving could be done in the waste of water he had no objection to that, but he thought it was essential that the gullies should be flushed at least once a fortnight.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia said his complaint was that the gullies were not flushed even once in a fortnight. He thought it was a good thing to flush then properly.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was more desirable to flush them as often as possible than too rarely. He, however, would make enquiries into the matter in order to make a saving in water.

Dr. Sukhia thought that flushing was ordered by the Corporation in a special resolution; he was afraid that the motion was liable to be misconstrued, and he asked the mover to withdraw the motion.

Dr. G. S. Batliwalla thought no good would be done by this resolution. He would rather have an excess of water in flushing the drains than too little.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said this was a case of much ado about nothing. A report had been submitted already and he asked Dr. Master to withdraw the motion.

Dr. Master said it was at his instance that the resolution for flushing the gullies was passed. But he thought the scavengers should first clean the gullies and then they should be flushed and that would mean a great saving in water.

The motion was lost.

TELEPHONE COMPLAINTS.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy moved: That there being a general complaint in the City about the great mismanagement of the Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., the Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of the Company to the same and to request them to take immediate steps to redress the grievances of the public.

Mr. Dhondy said the general complaint at present was that the manager and his staff were not courteous to the public and they did not care even to reply to their letters. That being the case they could not expect the operator to listen to their request. Whenever they complained that the telephone service was bad they received no replies at all for days together. But how could they expect to get Anglo-Indian girl operators for Rs. 60 when a bricklayer made more than that per month? The telephone service was simply scandalous at the present time. He thought even if the automatic instruments were installed they would not make the manager and his staff courteous.

The Municipal Commissioner said a Committee of the Corporation had already made a report suggesting measures for ameliorating the telephone service. Therefore it was not the proper time to discuss the question and the motion should be withdrawn.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it was a mere waste of time to have discussed the motion at all. Mr. Dhondy himself had signed the report of the Committee and knew everything about the matter and he ought not to have discussed the motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

The Corporation then adjourned to Friday next.

PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS AND EXCHANGE.

PROPAGANDA TO BE CARRIED ON.

A general meeting of the Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association was held on Sunday afternoon, to consider the present situation in regard to the Exchange. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, President of the Association, who had specially come down from Delhi to attend the meeting, Presided. In his speech Mr. Monmohandas referred to the allegations that had been made against Indian merchants in the Anglo-Indian press and in other quarters. He pointed out that those allegations were unjust. There was no question of bad faith or lack of commercial morality on the part of Indian merchants. The adverse criticisms were, he believed, mostly either engineered or influenced by the officewallahs whose business had been affected. He knew of scores of incidents in which they could make even more serious allegations of lack of commercial morality. But he did not want to indulge in any against European dealers recriminations. Referring to the Exchange debate, he said he could quote chapter and verse, if necessary to prove, that their contention about the two-shilling basis was not a chimera, but a reality. Even at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce which Mr. Hailey attended although he was not a member, he had made a statement regarding the position. Besides, Mr. Hailey had given assurances to the effect that the Exchange would remain at about two shillings. He concluded by appealing to the members to remain firm and not to clear the bills unless the position was stabilised. If the officewallahs tried to get at individual members, they should be careful not to settle any business direct, but to insist on the officewallahs approaching in the first instance the Association. If they showed firmness, they were bound to get redress. Mr. Manmohandas also suggested to them the necessity of their carrying on a counteracting propaganda, so as to clear all doubts as to the attitude of the merchants.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Narandas Purshottam and some other members also spoke, strongly criticising the policy of Government and resenting the campaign of calumny directed against the Indian merchants. The meeting finally reiterated its determination to adhere to the position they had already taken up. A Committee consisting of the President, Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersi, the two Secretaries, and Messrs. Narandas Purshottam, Motilal Kanji, Mulji Kursondas and Natwarlal Keshavlal was appointed to carry on counteracting propaganda on behalf of the Association.

MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED.

After the meeting terminated, a meeting of the Closure Board was held, when the Secretaries made a statement regarding what had happened the previous day. Mr. Thackersi also explained what he had meant when he wrote his letter to the Secretaries. All misunderstandings were removed and the meeting terminated, the decision of the general meeting of merchants that was held on Saturday evening, being generally agreed to.

TREASURY BILLS.

REVISED RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The following notification is issued:—In modification of notification in Finance Department No. 3018-F dated 29th November 1920, it is notified for public information that with effect from Monday the 21st February 1921 Treasury Bills, for a term of four months and eight months will be issued in addition to those for six and twelve months, while the issue of nine months bills will be discontinued. The rates will be as followed.—For four months Bills Rs. 98 and As. 3 per cent, for six months bills Rs. 97 As. 6 per cent, for eight months bills Rs. 96 As. 8 per cent, for twelve months bills Rs. 95 As. Nil per cent.

STRANGE MENTALITY!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears an Empire causes the most blasting effects. We know that from the History of the Roman Empire. Really, there is nothing as powerful as an empire to perpetuate differences and create irremovable difficulties in the way of that universal brotherhood which is the goal of all human beings. Empire produces one more unintelligible result, viz., a strange inexplicable mentality.

Sir W. Joynson Hicks speaking of the Burmans, and Governor Northey speaking Indians in South Africa, are two of instances. But I mean to take instances which refer to the Punjab. In the year 1917 there was a resolution moved in the Indian Legislative Council for giving to the Punjab the same status as Behar and Orissa, when the late Lt.-Governor of the Punjab Sir Michael O'Dwyer made his memorable speech. In that speech he eulogised the Punjabis for their loyalty, cooperation and bravery and, as if to hold up that eulogy more brightly, cast aspersions on the people of other provinces. When, however, the moment came it was in that same loyal Punjab that all the horrors, butchery and humiliation of Martial Law were inflicted on those same loyal Punjabis. The present Governor spoke only recently (while only a Lt.-Governor) of the people of the Punjab as "the best material in the whole of Asia." Within no more than a few weeks of that pronouncement the same high authority proclaimed the Seditious Meetings Act in several districts of that same Punjab. Now only the other day His Majesty's special Ambassador the Duke of Connaught, replying to the Civil Deputation at Rawalpindi, not only eulogised the Punjabis in general terms but also went further to supply statistics of the magnificent services rendered by the Punjabis during the war. H. R. H. said "At the close of the War no less than 4,75,000 Punjabis had served in the Army." It did not, however, occur to His Royal Highness that the same Punjab was mortified and treated at least as badly as the Germans mortified and treated Belgium and that more was owed to the Punjab than the appeal to forget wounds to heal which there was never any attempt made.

The matter does not close there. The most strange part is that of the Rowlatt Committee. It had on it two judges of two different High Courts of His Majesty. In their report they actually put it down that Government must have special preventive and plenary powers to deal with the large number of His Majesty's Indian fighters after they were demobilised. What a slur on their loyalty that was praised to the skies by the late Lt.-Governor, has only recently been certified by the present Governor and so magnificently testified by His Majesty's special representative! Even should the slur be only a veil under which to cover the learned gentlemen's antipathy towards the political agitation in India, it is bad enough. If, however, it means what it says, the slur is not only unreasonable but also ungrateful. But imperialistic races do not believe in gratefulness or logic while dealing with subject races. They do not believe subject races have eyes, ears, and brains. Did Sir William Vincent not say recently that the Joint Committee recommended that as many Indians should have experience of the inside of the Government as possible and did he not justify the non-appointment of more than one Indian to the Executive Council of Behar on that same recommendation?—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

AID TO POOR STUDENTS OF LUNAWADA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The undersigned has the great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the amount of Rs. 126 as the second instalment of the interest of the Vidyotejak Fund from Mr. Dasharathlal Chunilal Jani, native of Lunawada, but now residing in Mombasa in Africa, Originator and Organiser. The money will be utilised according to the wish of the donors for the poor and intelligent pupils studying in Lunawada Schools irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

The undersigned also takes this opportunity to convey his best thanks as well as those of the poor students to the subscribers generally and the Organiser particularly for the generous gifts made from time to time. He further hopes that they will continue extending their helping hand in future.—Yours, etc.

AMJANI,
President, Vidyotejak Fund.
Lunawada.
15th February, 1921.

CHAOTIC BUSINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are always two sides of every question and the writer enquires why bazar business is still being done with European countries and not England. The French, Italian and German rates of exchange are high and the dealers who were lucky enough to send orders months back to those countries can retire their drafts at reasonable rates.

English manufacturers have not bought their usual amount of India's raw products either because their banks would not finance or because their people would not work, hence the people here have no money to purchase their goods and the Indian merchants have to bewail their dependence on such a short-sighted policy which has caused a fall in exchange, stoppage of business and the present ruinous position.

No merchant desires to get into a position where he is unable to retire his bills, but the original cause of the unforeseen trouble is England.

English firms would not sell at rupee prices, but why should Indian firms purchase at sterling prices and take all the risk of exchange. English merchants will not purchase our crops in rupees, they insist on sterling. —Yours, etc.,

J. D. K.

Awarded Gold Medal
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By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy.

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and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

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The Maharaja Cycle Works - -	Lahore	The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co.	Meerut
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OUR BURMA LETTER.

THE REFORM DEBATE.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

The week has been quite eventful. On Saturday we had a reform debate in the Legislative Council, the members of which, with two solitary exceptions, are either officials or their nominees. The debate was held especially to ascertain the opinion of the non-official members on the subject of reforms. There were present all members but only the non-officials participated. His Honour Sir Reginald Craddock, of course, presided. In less than two hours' time the Council came to the decision that at least Major Province Scheme introduced in India, should be given to Burma. Dr. N. N. Parakh was anxious to get Dominion Home Rule immediately, but he failed to get even the support of a seconder. He also sought separation from India, but this proposition also failed. The Anglo-Indian members wanted to defer expression of opinion till Mr. Montagu had revealed the bill to the public but the other members were not in a mood to wait any more, so this proposition was also dropped. Excepting these two members the entire body of non-officials voted for Major Province Scheme. The debate was very interesting. Speeches brief, but bold, and atmosphere smooth. All the speakers, save one, spoke in English, and practically all of them took out speeches from their pockets and read before the assembly. One interesting feature was that all the members were dressed in their national costume. No son of the soil was to be wrapped up in foreign clothes. The arrangement for the press was not good. The Anglo-Indian representatives had, no doubt, good seats, but the Indian and Burman journalists were segregated and had less advantageous position.

VOTE FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Parakh also pleaded for female franchise. He moved that in view of the advanced status of the women in Burma the Legislative franchise be extended to them from the outset. Burmese woman was free, hospitable, intelligent. Uutill now she was the one that worked in all shpheres of activity, until the man had awakened from his lethargy. When he first entered Rangoon, Dr. Parakh told us, he found that the woman worked and the man rocked the cradle and smoked the proverbial Burmese long cheroot. Therefore she must be franchisedl. But the Burmese members were not evidently enthusiastic. In fact some of them came forward to suggest delay in deciding this matter. However, Mr. Dubern seconded the resolution, which was carried *remine contradicente.*

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER.

Inspite of strong public opposition the Government have brought out their official newspaper in Burmese. It is entitled "Burma's Progress," though the Burmese title would translate "Burma Welfare Newspaper." The journal is nicely printed, and the paper used is glazed, and pretty costly. If the journal is printed in large numbers, the cost must be assuredly great. According to a newspaper report thousands of copies of the first number have been sent to District and Town offices for free distribution in towns and villages as a "sort of advertisement." So this is how the squandering is going on in this "Land of Pagodas." The first number though well printed, is yet full of proof mistakes. The language, I am told, is not clear "and even the editorial itself is written in one what one may call 'Anglo-Burmese'". "New Burma," the organ of "advanced party," is very much incensed at this useless enterprise, and the "Rangoon Mail," the organ of Indian Congress Party, is advising the people to boycott the paper.

THE UNIVERSITY BOYCOTT.

The Boycott still continues on. The boys are in no mood to "give in" and the authorities are equally adamant. It seems however, that the university will be forced down the threats of the people but this will only aggravate the situation. This will only plunge the people into greater discontent. Already cries of "unconditional boycott" are to be heard. Meanwhile attempts are being made to open national schools in different parts of the province. But the work is not being speeded as one would wish. The people should really make greater efforts.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The boycotters have, however, established a publicity bureau, which is issuing interesting communications to the Press. In the course of a long note commenting on the Lieut.-Governor's speech, at the Rangoon Trades' Association, the boys say: "To us the speech is not surprising. Nowadays, when official cants and sneers seem to be the order of the day, when the Head of the Province can ride rough-shod over the sentiments of the people, full of uncontrollable mirth and glee, no stunts of the bureaucracy can amaze us. It has become a fashionable custom to add insult to injury. The misdoings of his subordinates are invariably upheld by the satrap of the province. The callousness of the powers that he is cloaked in the guise of an inability to guage the depth of public feeling. The birth-pangs of national self-consciousness are sniffed at in contempt. In his speech His Honour made a shy reference to this point, which is perhaps the result of a lurking fear that it strikes at the root of the bureaucratic forces, undermining the democratic forces working in the province like a leaven."

THE CROW WAR.

Our City Fathers are worried over crow nuisance. They do not know how to get Rangoon rid of the noise of the crows. Some want to fell the trees, others to engage "gangs of coolies" to frighten these birds away. There are others who desire a bit of shooting. But the matter has been deferred because an expert is to reveal the remedy!

LABOUR LEADER'S TRIAL.

Though Mr. Chandra's trial concluded on the 22nd January, still judgment has not been delivered. (We publish the judgment elsewhere, which is since delivered.) Mr. Tyabji's trial which has caused some sensation in Indian circles is still being postponed. However, it is understood, it will be taken up on Wednesday next. Mr. Tyabji is one of the Indian leaders of the city. He is the president of the Khilafat Committee, and the Secretary of the Local Congress Committee. He takes considerable interest in the labour problems, and it is in the capacity of the President of the Coachmen and Syces Union, that he is being tried. The charge is of conspiracy to molest and intimidate.

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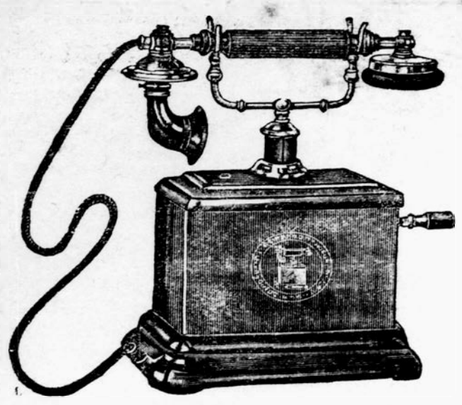

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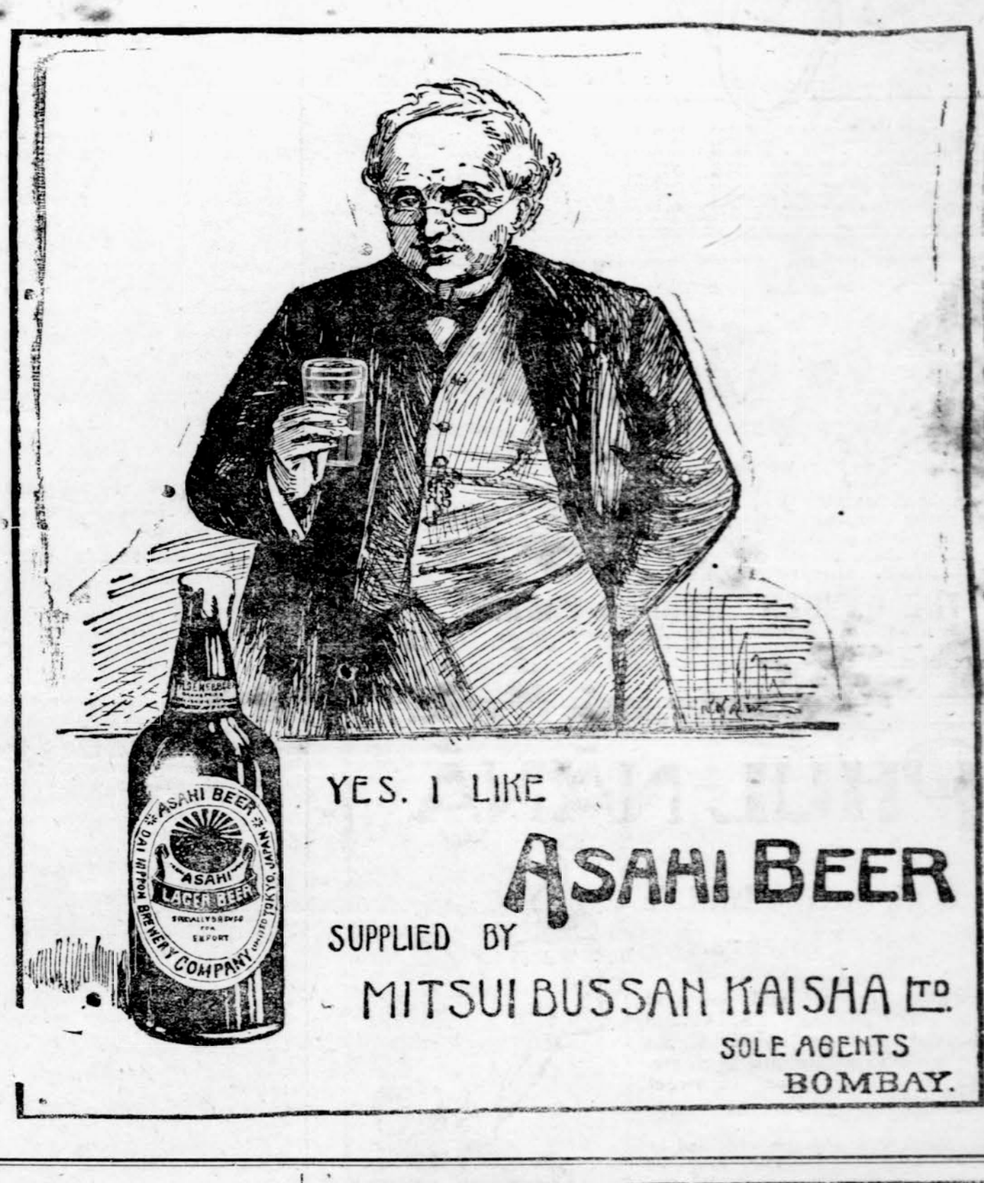

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